

LOK SABHA DEBATES **(English Version)**

Tenth Session

(Eighth Lok Sabha)



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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Wednesday, March 2, 1988/Phalgun 12,
1909 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at
Eleven of the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Visits of US Naval Ships to Indian
Ports

+

*121. SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY :

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to halt the visits of U.S. naval ships to the Indian ports ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Whether it is a fact that in the last few years—to be more specific, since this Government took over—port calls in India

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by US ships have increased ? Whether it is a fact that since 1984, 12 such visits by US ships took place and 7 of them in 1987 alone ? Whether it is also a fact without any doubt that this increase has a direct relationship with the increased involvement of US Navy in the affairs of Persian Gulf ?

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH : I have got the figures of the ships that have visited Indian ports. In 1984, 2 from the United States, 6 from the USSR, 6 from the United Kingdom, none from France, 13 from other countries, total 27. In 1985, 1 from the United States, 2 from the Soviet Union, none from UK and France, 16 from other countries, total 19. In 1986, 3 from the USA, 6 from the USSR, 3 from the UK, 3 from France, 12 from others, total 27. In 1987, 7 from the United States, 6 from the USSR, 1 from the UK, 7 from France and 5 others, total 29.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : In view of our time-tested policy of nuclear disarmament and Indian Ocean as zone of peace, whether it is not repugnant to allow US ships to visit India when they do not fulfil accurately our proforma and when the declared policy of US Government is not to disclose whether their ships are carrying nuclear weapons or not ? So, I want a categorical reply. I view of this, whether you are contemplating not to allow their ships to our country unless they fulfil our proforma requirements ? Are you going to do that or not ? You have said : 'No, Sir.' Why 'no, Sir' ? I want a categorical reply.

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH : The statement that I have read out would clearly indicate that we follow a uniform policy whether the ships are from the

United States, the Soviet Union or the United Kingdom.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Their policy is not to declare whether they are carrying nuclear weapons or not.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : What is your policy ?

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : They cheat us.

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH : I have great respect for my young honourable friend from the CPM because he does not trivialise serious matters. But I am just wondering if a little look at perestroika and glasnost might not help the CPM.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : It is all right. We have a time-tested policy.

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH : What I am trying to say is that our policy is uniform. When a foreign ship, military ship, comes to Indian waters, then there is a prescribed proforma which is sent to the embassy concerned. The conditions in the proforma will have to be fulfilled by all of them. And that is the practice. You will see that more ships have called from one super Power than from the other. So, the policy is uniform.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : What about the visit of the French ship, *Clemenzo* ? *Clemenzo* carries nuclear weapons and it is known to everybody. How did it come to our port, the French Aircraft Carrier?

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH : I was expecting you to ask me about *Clemenzo*. *Clemenzo* arrived in January 1988 in Bombay. We have given the French Embassy the proforma that we give to foreign countries which is required to give specific information. That proforma is given with a note verbale giving all our regulations since 1971-72, 1986 and the latest one and that is what we require. The French Embassy accepted this and conveyed to *Clemenzo* and the *Clemenzo* was allowed to come in here for a variety of reasons.

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : In view of this reply given by the hon. Minister, I want to remind that even Pakistan, the great friend of US did not allow their port call during the Gulf war crisis. China also did not allow them when they did not agree to declare whether they are carrying nuclear weapons. In this context, our view appears to be a bit timid. I would like to know from the hon. Minister, as it is a part of diplomacy, whether the Government analysed the issues involved in every case and whether the US ships, while coming in the Indian Ocean region, whether they are touching Diego Garcia at any point.

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH : Between 1972 and 1984, no ship from the United States called at Indian ports. Even this year in one case, we have allowed the US ship to come to our port and in the other case, they have been refused the permission. Each case is judged on its merits. There are sometimes, operational inconveniences and at other times there are other reasons but this particular matter is scrutinised with very great care and as the hon. Members appreciate, because it is a sensitive and delicate matter.

SHRI R.L. BHATIA : The biggest naval ship of the Diego Garcia, the American base and American fleet has been, along-with Pakistan, having joint exercise in the Indian Ocean. In view of the fact, I would like to know from the Minister whether all these American ships which visit our ports, come for fuel purpose or for recreational purpose. What kind of facility has been given to them ? Please explain.

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH : We allowed no military or naval exercise or of military kind because it is against our policy so far. In some cases, these ships come for re-fuelling purpose. In some cases, they come from Bangladesh to Madras going to Sri Lanka. There are lot of ships going to Sri Lanka. They may be going to Malaysia, Singapore and then through the Pacific Ocean. The facilities that we allow to the sailors and the men of the ships are the same as allowed the world over. When our ships go to other ports, they are allowed recreational facilities. Similar facilities are allowed by us. There,

is no exception. No special arrangements are made for the personnel of any particular country or a particular ship.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I understood the Minister to admit just now that we are giving rest and recreational facilities to the crews of these naval vessels. I am sure he is aware of the historical experience of some countries in the South-East Asian region like Philipines, Vietnam—Vietnam before liberation I mean—where rest and recreation facilities used to be provided by the Governments of those countries to the United States vessels. I am sure he is aware of the experience which was not a very salutary experience. I would like to know what is the nature of these rest and recreation facilities. Does it mean that the crews of these vessels, irrespective of the country to which they belong, are allowed not only to come ashore and do some shopping etc., but they are allowed to stay for some time ashore and some facilities are provided to them? What exactly is meant by rest and recreation facilities because this is a practice which we have never followed in the past? This practice has brought social havoc to countries like Philipines and pre-liberation Vietnam and other countries. Are we learning any thing from that?

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH : There seems to be some misunderstanding. Government does not make any special arrangements. There are time-honoured customs and practices of all the navies the world over going back several centuries, but Government is in no way involved. But if any of our laws are violated by the crews, which come ashore—they might go to some restaurants and go for shopping—and if they indulge in some activities which to us are not acceptable, certainly we will come down on them very heavily. And I can assure the hon. Member that the kind of happenings that happened in Vietnam have not happened and will not be permitted to happen in India.

SHRI SURESH KURUP : Our declared policy is to make the Indian Ocean zone of peace. Before allowing these foreign naval ships to visit our ports, do we insist on getting an assurance that the ships do not carry and are not capable of carrying any nuclear weapons? If not, why?

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH : As I said several times this morning as also last week when the same question was asked, that there is a proforma which is sent to the mission concerned.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : What is that proforma? Please read that.

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH : The proforma is several pages long.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : We want to know about the relevant clause which relates specifically to nuclear weapons carrying of nuclear weapons or their capability to carry nuclear weapons.

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH : The proforma is accompanied by this note. The note says :

“... have the honour to draw the attention to all the diplomatic missions to our earlier circular dated 17th November, 1972 (copy enclosed for ready reference) along with a proforma for obtaining diplomatic clearance for visits of all foreign vessels of Indian ports. This proforma has since been revised and a copy is enclosed.

It is requested that in future requests for clearance for the visits of foreign vessels to our ports may be made in this revised proforma.”

The 1972 proforma said :

“While making such requests for clearance, the mission should keep in view the well known policy of the Government of India regarding the disposition of nuclear weapons in the Indian Ocean area

The Ministry would like to draw particular attention of all the Missions to the United Nation's Resolution 2832 of the 26th session of 16th November, 1971 regarding the declaration of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace which inter alia calls upon the

Great Powers to enter into immediate consultations with the littoral States of the Indian Ocean with a view to eliminating from the Indian Ocean the disposition of nuclear weapons and weapons of mass destruction. The Government of India trust that the requests for host facilities will not be sought for vessels which have nuclear weapons aboard.

This proforma and the new one are sent to every single mission.

[Translation]

Amount of Assistance to Madhya Pradesh

*122. SHRI KAMMODILAL JATAV : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of assistance given to the State Government of Madhya Pradesh during the last three years in the form of grant or loan ;

(b) the percentage of assistance given to Madhya Pradesh as compared to other States ;

(c) if the percentage of assistance given to Madhya Pradesh is relatively less, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) the steps being taken to increase the assistance to Madhya Pradesh ?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI) : (a) An amount of Rs 1131.29 crores has been allocated to Madhya Pradesh during the last three years for funding its Annual Plans. According to the prevailing pattern of assistance, 70 per cent of the above amount is in the form of loan and 30 per cent by way of grant.

(b) As compared to other States, the amount allocated to Madhya Pradesh accounts for 9.09 per cent of the total allocation.

(c) and (d) The percentage share of Madhya Pradesh in the total assistance allocated amongst 14 non-special category States is higher than that of 11 States but lower than that of 2 States only. The allocation made to each State is based on its respective share in the total allocation for the Seventh Plan determined under the modified Gadgil Formula as approved by the National Development Council. Besides, additional assistance linked to externally aided projects has been allocated to each State taking into account the progress of disbursement of aid for the concerned projects. Hence, the question of taking steps to increase the assistance to Madhya Pradesh or any other State does not arise.

[Translation]

SHRI KAMMODILAL JATAV : The hon. Minister has informed that at present 30 per cent of the allocation is made by way of grant and 70 per cent in the form of loan. Madhya Pradesh is more backward as compared to other States and it is predominantly inhabited by Scheduled Castes and Adivasis. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the amount of Central assistance to Madhya Pradesh would be increased.

[English]

SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI : Sir, as I said, the Central assistance given to the States of Madhya Pradesh is according to the formula which says that 70 per cent is in the form of loan and 30 per cent by way of grant. This formula is applicable to all the States including the non-special category States. This assistance can not be increased because the formula is such that it is applicable to all the States. It is approved by the NDC. The State of Madhya Pradesh is getting higher according to the Plan outlay and the special allocation for the first three years of the Seventh Plan is Rs. 1131.29 crores. This accounts for 9.09 per cent of the total allocation.

Moreover, there is special Central assistance from the Government for Tribal sub-plan. The total allocation for the tribal sub-plan for three years is Rs. 128.70 crores. Also, the revised allocation for RR Area Programme stands at 10.14 crores.

[Translation]

SHRI KAMMODILAL JATAV : Area-wise Madhya Pradesh is the largest State in the country. So far as education, allocation of funds and roads are concerned, the State is given least importance. I would like to know whether the Central Government would allocate more funds to the State so that it may develop.

[English]

SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI : Sir, as I said, apart from the total Plan allocation, a special grant has been sanctioned to Madhya Pradesh. In the Tribal Sub-Plan as you would have seen there is another Special Sub-Plan. Regarding IRDP, NREP, RLEGP, DPAP for these purposes, special grants have been sanctioned to the tune of Rs. 258.47 crores. This assistance has been given specially to the State of Madhya Pradesh. Regarding allocation of special grants (Interruptions) ..

As far as possible all grants are allocated on the basis of the special Gadgil formula.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM : Mr. Speaker, Sir, some States have developed industrially while others have developed in the field of irrigation. This has created regional imbalance and it is fast increasing. In spite of the fact that the population of Bihar is around seven crores, it continues to be backward and regional imbalance in every sphere is also increasing. Keeping this in view, I would like to know from the hon. Minister, through you, whether the Central Government will include Bihar in the special intensive care unit ?

MR. SPEAKER : Why should you not be asked whether you would like to come out of intensive care unit ?

[English]

SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI : As the hon. Member said Bihar is a backward State. I can only inform him regarding the special allocation for 1985-86 and 1987-88. For Bihar Rs. 1456.35 crores was being allocated as Central assistance. The percentage comes to 11.70. The allocation for Bihar is much higher than even Madhya Pradesh.

[Translation]

DR. PRABHAT KUMAR MISHRA : Hon. Speaker, Sir, so far as the question of mineral resources and economic development of the country is concerned, Madhya Pradesh is the greatest contributor in it because all the minerals, whether it is coal, iron, copper or aluminium, are found in abundance there. I would like to ask the hon. Minister, through you, that keeping this in view and because it is a tribal backward region, rich in mineral resources, is the Central Government considering to provide special assistance in the form of the loan or grant to Madhya Pradesh ?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : Madhya Pradesh, no doubt it is true, is a rich mineral area. As far as investment on this sector in the public sector undertakings is concerned, it is only next to Maharashtra. To be precise, the investment as on 1st March, 1986 in Madhya Pradesh stands at Rs. 6933 crores while in Maharashtra, it stands at Rs. 6961 crores. It is of course a backward area. And as my colleague had just now informed that there is a Special Tribal Sub-Plan under which a special amount is earmarked for the area which is backward within Madhya Pradesh also and for the tribals. He has already made it clear that within three years a sum of Rs. 128 crores will be taken care of. But since it is a non Special category State, therefore as per the decision of the National

Development Council, a modified Gadgil Formula is applied and the criteria has been specifically laid down under which these plan allocations are made.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Let Gadgil clarify !

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV : The hon Minister has replied to the question that there are 14 non-essential category States in the country and a special assistance is being given to them. Financial assistance is given to these States now, keeping in view the mid-term appraisal of the 7th five-year plan ; and the special assistance given to the flood-affected and famine affected States. Can the Minister assure the House that the percentage of financial assistance to these 14 non-category special States will continue for the remaining period of the 7th five-year plan ?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER : It will continue, because this was settled at the beginning of the 7th Plan itself ; and that percentage will continue.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN : MR. Sir, Speaker, 19 out of 27 districts of Rajasthan are facing continuous drought and the State has never witnessed such a horrible famine in its history. I want to know if the assistances would be treated as grant or as loan. Would assistance for Indira Gandhi Canal also be provided ? Apart from this, two districts of Rajasthan viz Jhunjhunu and Sikar are hilly areas. I would like to ask whether these hilly areas will be provided same facilities which have been announced for other hilly areas in the country ?

[*English*]

SHRI P SHIV SHANKER : While the scope of the supplementary is far wider than the question itself, I would like to answer it. So far as Indira Gandhi Canal is concerned, that is being funded by the Central Government. With reference to the floods, wherever floods occur, whenever assistance is given i.e. wholly at the

instance of the Central Government, it is a grant. Where there is a drought, part of it is a grant and part of it is in the shape of a loan

About the third aspect, with reference to the hill areas, I would like to submit that the hill areas have been already identified. Recently, a committee was appointed which has gone into it, as to which are the further hill areas in the eastern region, as also at other places, which could be added under the hill areas plan, because there is Hill Area Plan under which assistance is given to the hill areas. Therefore, I am not as yet sure whether the area in Rajasthan, particularly the Aravalli areas etc., has really been included under such areas, in the report. That report is under examination. After taking a decision, we will inform the House.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : I can accompany you and show you the hills there.

[*English*]

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER : So far as Rajasthan is concerned there is a separate plan with reference to the development of the desert, where assistance goes from the Centre. (*Interruptions*).

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has just now said that there are six special areas in our country viz. hilly areas, desert areas drought prone areas, tribal areas and cyclonic areas. The Commission has specially recommended development of these areas. But the Government is not able to grant cent per cent assistance to the hilly and desert areas. That is creating regional imbalance. Time and again we have reviewed the situation and the Commission has also recommended that in order to remove regional imbalance in this country, the block should be treated as a unit in stead of the district so that development of industrially backward areas could be taken up, but this proposal has been pending for the last 8-10 years. I want to know from

the hon Minister whether for declaring an area backward, the block would be considered as a unit in stead of the district from the Eighth Five Year Plan onwards so that the regional imbalances in different parts of the country could be removed ?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER : This problem is under the consideration of the Government...(Interruptions)...

SHRI UMAKANT MISHRA : This has been under consideration for a long time .. (Interruptions)...

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER ; It is under special consideration...(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER : It is under active consideration. Mr. Choubey, you should first thank us because we have waited for you.

[English]

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : I am sorry. I was going through the reply given by the Minister.

AN HON. MEMBER : You first put a question.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Now I will put the question. No. 123.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER : They are laughing because you said Question No. 1, 2, 3.

[English]

Clearance to Subarnarekha Project

*123. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Planning Commission has cleared the Subarnarekha Project of West Bengal ;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ;

(c) the time by which the clearance is likely to be given ; and

(d) the latest estimated cost of the project, the area to be covered and other details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) The details of the proposals of Government of West Bengal such as feasibility reports and other environmental Action Plans are awaited. The acceptance of the project would be considered in the Planning Commission as soon as environmental clearance and forest clearance under Forest Conservation Act 1980 are obtained by the State Government.

(d) The latest cost of the project is Rs 226.82 crores. The project envisages construction of a barrage (615 mtr. long) across Subarnarekha River and a Left Bank Canal (19 km. long) to provide annual irrigation of 13 lakh ha. in Midnapore district of West Bengal.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : I request you to request the Minister of Planning to come to my aid.

MR. SPEAKER : Are you asking him to come to your chamber ?

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : No, Sir How long is this project lying with the Government of India ? How many times the file had been shunted between Delhi and Calcutta ? How many times clarifications had been wanted ? How many times clarifications had been given by the Government of West Bengal ? Again how many times new clarifications had been sought ?

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : How many times he has asked this question ?

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Many times because it is shunting between Delhi and Calcutta. At what latest stage is it lying over the contention on which the Planning Commission is going to give sanction ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : Unfortunately, the hon. member seems to have been persuading the West Bengal Government to give wrong answer every time. That is why it has been delayed. This matter is pending from 1983 when the first meeting of the Advisory Committee had taken place. To be precise, this had taken place for the purpose of clearance on First December, 1983. Since then the questions-answers have been going on. Finally, the position as it emerges is that on the 27th January 1988, the Advisory Committee had cleared this matter subject to the clearance from the Ministry of Environment and Forest. In the 2nd week of February, the Chief Engineer of the State of West Bengal visited and he was given necessary instructions for the purpose of information that had to be given and had been asked to be personally responsible for the purposes of giving replies. The moment these replies come, I am sure, the Environment Ministry would clear it. I assure the hon. member that so far as the Planning Ministry is concerned, once the Environment Ministry clears it, I have no objection because we have already worked out details in our Ministry.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : There is some hope that the patient is still alive and there is a chance for his survival.

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE : There is some hope that the patient will die in peace.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Professor says that there is some hope that the patient will die in peace. No. I hope he would not die.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : Hope sustains life.

[*English*]

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : What you have stated personally to me in your chamber some two months back was—yest I went to his chamber—that no sooner the Government of West Bengal will be giving the plan, or the revised estimate because the price escalation is there and the amount goes high, the sanction shall be given. But now the Environment and Forest Ministry is coming in. So, at that time what you have stated and what you are stating now are two different things.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER : When you met me in my chamber, we were talking something, when you came to me in the chamber. It is only after that, that the Advisory Committee has now cleared it on the 27th January. It is after you met me, because after that, at your instance, because I told you also, that the State Government is not furnishing the details. The details were furnished, that is why the Advisory Committee presided over by the Water Resources Secretary had cleared that. Now the only other point that remains is the environment clearance. That is why the Chief Engineer has visited and he has been asked to give the information specific and I am myself in touch with the Environment Ministry also—because the hon. Member was so particular every time he pesters me on this and I have been trying to take up this case for him with the Environment Ministry.

MR. SPEAKER : Very effective intervention.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER : I would assure that the moment the Chief Engineer, who has been instructed to give the necessary information, gives it, I am confident that we will take necessary action at our end.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI) : If I can just add, the hon. Member mentioned that the patient is still alive, and I would like to say that the patient is only alive because of the transfusion that the Centre has been giving. And if the parents had been looking after the

patient at all, and giving the doctors the right information, this problem would not have arisen.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : You are wrong.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : Choubey ji has done a good thing after all.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : Looks like that.

**Demarcation of Maritime Boundary
with Pakistan**

*124. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there have been incidents of fishing by Pakistani fishermen in the Indian waters off the Kutch Coast into undermarked maritime boundary ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to fix the maritime boundary with Pakistan and the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government are taking steps to enter into negotiations with the Government of Pakistan for the demarcation of the Indo-Pak maritime boundary.

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : It is clear from the reply of the hon. Minister that the Government have not so far entered into negotiations but they are taking steps to enter into the negotiations. But in some Press reports it has appeared that some rounds of talks have taken place at diplomatic levels between Pakistan and India. When the Government is admitting that there have been incidents of fishing by Pakistani fishermen, why have they not so far started discussions ? Did not they envisage this before ? What is the difficulty and

when are they going to enter into the negotiations ?

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH : A number of meetings have been held between India and Pakistan on this particular matter, especially since last year when 41 Indian vessels along with 364 crewmen were captured by Pakistan and then their shipping vessels came into India and we had taken a number of their vessels and crewmen into custody. The difficulty has been that the maritime boundary has not been demarcated for a number of years although we have had very good results in marking the boundary with Indonesia, Thailand, Sri Lanka, Maldives and Burma. But on this point we have some differences with the Pakistani authorities. A paper has been prepared for a meeting at the highest level, before the CCPA.

Now, with regard to the arrest of Indian crewmen, Pakistani crewmen in India and ours in their custody, talks were held in the month of February, on the 10th and the 11th. And a decision was reached that all personnel arrested will be released within 60 days and all vessels will be discharged. This is a one-time arrangement and we are looking into what we can do permanently. I have also written to my colleague, the Minister of Defence, for tightening up the Coast Guard arrangements because there is a very large area. The fishermen from Saurashtra saw me along with three hon. Members of Parliament and we have assured them that everything possible is being done to alleviate the difficulties. But the basic and fundamental matter relates to the settlement of maritime boundary.

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Excluding the fishing, may I know from the hon Minister how many incidents of violation of India exclusive economic zone have been found with regard to smuggling, poaching ? Are the present arrangements of Coast Guard sufficient ? Or is Government going to strengthen the Coast Guard arrangements ?

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH : Purely, as a matter of interest, I am quite intrigued that the hon. Member's concern should be in the Bay of Bengal rather than in the

Arabian Sea. Nevertheless, I shall certainly satisfy her as much as I can. This we have taken up and the Defence Minister has assured me that arrangements have been made for tightening up the arrangements by the Coast Guard. The violations are taken in the economic zone. As soon as that violation takes place, action is taken by our people to apprehend these fishing boats. Now, it is a very lucrative undertaking. The Pakistani boats have been coming into our waters because of the shortage of rainfall in some areas of Pakistan and where the river comes in. They have been saying that we have been violating their boundary. We have contradicted this claim of the Pakistani authorities. But what I want to assure the hon. House and the hon. Member is that we are fully alive to the problem of the community of our fishermen, who earn a considerable amount for the country and fair amount for themselves and if they are going to be submitted to the kind of difficulties they are encountering from the Pakistani side, we would certainly take it up as and when necessary. As I said, all crew men who were arrested, will be released by the end of April.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : May I know from the hon. Minister whether his Ministry has taken any international convention or law as the basis of that negotiation and whether Pakistanis have opposed that international convention or law which you have taken as the basis? If so, what are the grounds for objection?

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH : This is a bilateral matter between Pakistan and India. There was an agreement signed in 1914. I do not want to go into the details of that. There was some arrangement made in 1224 where some pillars were erected for the Sindh-Kutch areas. Now, we have discovered that out of 67 erected pillars 38 are still standing. But here again we have differences with the Government of Pakistan relating to the Creek. Similarly, we have some differences on the main Gujarat-Pakistan boundary. I really do not wish to go into the details. But this is a matter which we have been taking up with the Pakistan Government for a number of years. We are hoping that we will be able to have a substantial meeting on the demarcation of boundary as early as possible.

DR. DATTA SAMANT : Sir, the hon. Minister has given the reply but for the last three-four years, the fishermen are being constantly arrested by the Pakistan Government from the Kutch areas of Gujarat. Last year they were kept behind the bars for nine months. This is repeatedly happening but the Government has not taken care even to see what is happening. If there is some controversy regarding border, why not the Government at least assure the fishermen of their safety by keeping some enlightened guards and by having some permanent arrangement for release of fishermen on both the sides? It is very difficult to define the boundary on the sea and it is difficult for the fishermen to know the border because the Government may be deciding it at a higher level. The fishermen from both the sides go for fishing at night. So, why not have some permanent solution for the exchange of the fishermen till the border issue is decided?

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH : Sir, this is what I have said that we are getting in touch with the Government of Pakistan to have substantial discussions on the maritime boundary. With regards to what has happened during the last few months, I fully share the hon. Members concern about our crew men and boats being apprehended by Pakistan and kept in custody. We have taken this up with them immediately and as I have said, I have written to the Defence Minister that extra arrangement should be made for tightening up the patrolling by our Coast Guard, and he is going to do that. We are fully conscious of the problem that has been raised by the hon. Members and I am grateful for their interest so that the Government could make quite clear what we have been doing, what we are doing and what we would continue to do.

Meeting to Check Naxalite Activities

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*127. **SHRI AKHTAR HASAN :**

SHRI H.B. PATIL :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a high-level meeting was held in Delhi in January, 1988 to review

the threat posed by the increasing activities of the naxalites in the country ;

(b) if so, the outcome of this meeting ; and

(c) the nature of steps that are proposed to be taken to contain these activities in various States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) It was agreed that vigorous implementation of socio-economic development programmes should go hand-in-hand with strict enforcement of law and order in the Left Wing Extremists affected areas. Concerned States have been asked to prepare detailed programmes for accelerated socio-economic development in the affected areas in consultation with the Planning Commission and Ministry of Rural Development. On the request of some of the State Governments, training facilities for States Police forces have been made available. Some States have been provided with additional fire arms and wireless facilities are being upgraded. The State Governments have been requested to take co-ordinated police action in the bordering areas and to improve the intelligence set-up. Strength of State Police in some States has been further augmented by deployment of Central Para-military Forces within the limitations of availability of such forces with the Government of India.

[*Translation*]

SHRI AKHTAR HASAN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, according to the hon Minister, it was agreed that socio-economic development programmes would go hand-in-hand with strict enforcement of law and order in naxalite-affected areas. I would like the hon. Minister to state categorically the programmes which have been launched for the socio-economic development of the area so far.

[*English*]

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Sir, these are the development programmes and poverty alleviation programmes which are part of the Government of India's programmes. They are included in the Annual Plans of each State. Funds are allocated to the States. These are well-known programmes like IRDP, DPAP, NREP, RLEGP, etc. These programmes are to be accelerated and implemented in these areas. It is for the State Government to implement these programmes.

[*Translation*]

SHRI AKHTAR HASAN : The hon. Minister has mentioned in the latter part of his reply that on the request of some State Governments special training has been imparted to state police forces, and some States have been provided with additional fire-arms so that they could effectively deal with this problem. I would like the hon. Minister to kindly tell us as to which States have been provided these facilities and to what extent have they proved effective ?

[*English*]

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Sir, the States which are affected by left-extremist activities were represented at a meeting taken by the Union Home Ministry Secretary on the 8th January 1988. These States are Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa and West Bengal. They have given their requirements of weapon, they have given their requirement of training facilities. We have offered them training facilities to their Police forces and to the Central Police organisation training establishments. We have also taken note of their requirements of weapons. We have made available certain weapons. It will not be in the public interest to disclose the kind of weapons that are being made available to them for fighting the extremist activities.

SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA : Are the Government aware that in Gujarat certain organisations depending on foreign funds supplied by the Western agencies are

trying to foment disaffection against the Government's established law and also in respect of development projects including Narmada project. What steps do the Government contemplate to take in this regard ?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Sir, I am not aware of any such reports. But if the hon. Member write to me, I would try to find out the fact or if he puts a separate question, I will try to answer.

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD : In reply to parts (b) and (c) of the question, they have given that law and order in the left-wing extremists affected areas are being looked after. I want to bring it to the notice of the hon. Minister that they are only concentrating on the left-wing extremist affected areas. But I would like to point out that the Naxalites are creeping in other areas as it has happened in Maharashtra. From Andhra Pradesh, they have come to Marathwada areas. Why don't you ask all the States to have socio-economic development programmes rightly implemented in all the States. Otherwise, if you restrict your activity only to these affected areas and give Police, paramilitary forces, weapons and all that, it is not going to help to stop the activities. They will penetrate in other areas. What action and what precautions are you going to take in this regard ?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : I think it is the endeavour of the Government as a whole to impress upon all the State Governments to implement the development programmes in all the districts of every State. This is an exhortation which has to be made to the State Governments and I am sure the State Governments are conscious that if they fail in their duty to bring about economic development in the districts, this menace will spread from the areas to the affected areas which have not been affected. Therefore, I agree with the hon. Member's sentiments.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MANKURAM SODI : Mr. Speaker, Sir district Bastar of Madhya Pradesh is also affected by naxalite problem. Due to lack of ecommunication facilities the

Government is not able to check naxalite activities effectively. Even after getting definite information about the naxalites, it cannot send adequate forces to such areas in time. Will the Government pay special attention to the construction of roads in areas which are affected by naxalite activities so that immediate action could be taken to tackle this problem. ?

[*English*]

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Sir, it is a very good suggestion. The communications are of two kinds, firstly road networks and secondly wireless communication. The Government has and will continue to impress upon the State Governments to expand the road communication network in the affected areas.

As far as wireless communication is concerned, Sir, the Government of India has taken special interest in ensuring that the police have adequate wireless communication facilities ; our DCPW is helping the State Governments to expand rapidly the wireless communication facilities.

[*Translation*]

Indo-Burmese Cooperation to Curb Cross Border Insurgency.

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*128. **SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA :**

SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU :

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state :

(a) whether during the recent visit of the Prime Minister to Burma, co-operation of the Burmese Government was sought for curbing the cross border insurgency ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Burmese Government thereon ?

[*English*]

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
(SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) :** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It was agreed that existing arrangements for cooperation in combating cross-border insurgency should continue and should be strengthened wherever possible.

[*Translation*]

SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA : The hon. Minister has stated in his reply to the question that Government of Burma has agreed that existing arrangements for co-operation in curbing cross-border insurgency should continue. I would like to know the number of incidents which have occurred after this agreement and whether the Government of Burma is fully cooperating in implementing this agreement ?

[*English*]

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH : Sir, we have been in touch with the authorities in Burma and the matter have come up during the Prime Minister's visit and we will do what ever wecan. We are assured by the author itiesthat they will cooperate with us in dealing with this particular matter.

[*Translation*]

SHRI DILIP SINGH BHURIA : I want to know from the hon Minister as to how far have we been successful in our efforts in curbing cross-border insurgency and what other measures are likely to be taken in this regard ?

[*English*]

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH : As I said, since we are concerned with this matter, it was taken in at the highest level and the two governments are in touch with each other and we are expecting the Burmese delegation shortly here.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH : As a result of this visit of the Prime Ministar to Burma, would it pave the way to a possible invitation to Burma to join our SAARC ?

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH : Well with due respect to the hon. Member, I

don't think Question No. 128 and what the hon. Member suggested are in any way related.

Facilities to Freedom Fighters

*130. SHRI S.G. GHOLAP Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the facility of free railway pass to freedom fighters which was initially given for one year has been extended further ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether this facility is proposed to be extended for life ;

(d) whether freedom fighters have also been allowed free voyage facility to visit Andaman and Nicobar Islands ; and

(e) if so, the reasons for limiting it to pensioners who receive Union Government pension only ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) to (c) : To enable the freedom fighters in receipt of Central pension to visit places of their choice along with respective spouse/one companion, the scheme for issue of 1st Class rail card passes valid for one year from the date of issue was initially in operation for one year from 19-11-1986 to 18.11.1987. However, following representations from several quarters, the period of operation of the scheme has been extended by one more year upto 18.11.1988 to enable the freedom fighters who had not so far applied to avail this facility.

(d) Yes. The first batch is scheduled to sail on 15-3-1988.

(e) It is upto the State Governments concerned to extend any facilities to State pension holders.

MR. SPEAKER : Question hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Racial Attacks on Indians in USA

*125. SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA :
CHAUDHARY RAM PARKASH :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there have been racial attacks on Indians in USA during the last two months ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether the matter was taken up with the U.S Government ; and

(d) if so, the response of US Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Indian community in Jersey City has experienced attacks which have taken the shape of physical assault, damage to property and use of abusive language.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The US State Department has intimated that increased police patrolling has been arranged in the area. In addition meetings of the Human Rights Commission (New Jersey) have been held for discussing the problem and resolving it. The Mayor of New Jersey has issued a statement condemning violence and urging cohesion. The Federal Department of Justice has been involved in discussions with local authorities.

Prosecution Against Persons Involved in November 1984 Riots

*126. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons against whom proceedings of prosecution have been

suggested by the Jain-Bannerjee Committee for being involved in November, 1984 riots ; and

(b) the number of the persons prosecuted but convicted or acquitted ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) 9 (Nine).

(b) In view of the injunction issued by the Delhi High Court restraining the Commissioner of Police from registering any such case on the recommendations sent by the Committee no case has been registered so far.

Rural Courts

*129. SHRI M RAGHUMA REDDY
SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH
MALIK ;

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to set up rural courts in the country ;

(b) if so, the names of the States where such courts are likely to be set up ;

(c) the number of villages in each State where such courts are likely to be set up ; and

(d) their powers and functions ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY) : (a) to (d) The Law Commission in its 11th Report has recommended establishment of Gram Nyayalayas. Copies of the report have already been laid on the table of both the Houses of Parliament and also referred to the State Governments/ Union Territories for their comments/ views. So far States/UTs of Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Nagaland, Sikkim, Assam, Meghalaya, Goa, Mizoram, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Lakshdweep, Pondicherry, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Delhi have sent their comments and the remaining States/UTs have been reminded to expedite the matter. The final decision

about the exact details relating to such courts will be taken after receiving replies from all States/Union Territories.

Non-Acceptance of 15-Point Programme for Minorities by States

*131. SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any State has indicated to Union Government its disagreement or non-acceptance of any of the points of the Prime Minister's 15-Point Programme for the welfare of the minorities ; and

(b) if so, the names of such States and the points on which they have disagreed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, some States have stated that there is no scope for application of certain aspects of the 15-Point Programme due to non-existence of certain types of problems regarding minorities welfare

U.S. Know-how for LCA Manufacture

*132. SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV :
SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state the progress made in the Light Combat Aircraft manufacture programme consequent upon the signing of the agreement between India and US for defence technology cooperation in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.C. PANT) : The agreement between the Government of India and the US Government on mission area cooperation for LCA was signed on 28 Oct 1987 under the umbrella of Indo-US MOU of 1984. Since the signing of the agreement a Main Frame Computer needed urgently for aero Dynamic Structural and other computations including CAD-CAM, has arrived in Bangalore and is under commissioning.

A number of high technology manufacturers from the US has been cleared to

discuss with India and offer some end use items like brakes, ejection seats etc. These provide us with a wider option on items on that are being purchased.

A clear definition of some of the advanced technologies for the laboratory to laboratory and laboratory to industry cooperation which will find their way to LCA has emerged and negotiations are now on the concluding agreement on these technologies. These are for instance, in fly-by-wire system and in a few other systems associated avionics and displays.

Reduction in Plan Expenditure

*133. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the per capita expenditure proposed to be incurred during the Seventh Plan on education, health, large industries and agriculture ;

(b) whether the plan expenditure is likely to be reduced as a result of abatement in plan resource ; and

(c) if so, the items on which reduction is proposed to be made and the percentage of such reduction ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) The Seventh Five Year Plan Outlays and Per Capital outlays for the sectors of Education, Health, Large Industries and Agriculture are as follows :

Seventh Plan Outlay and per Capita outlay at 1984-85 prices

Item	7th Plan Outlay (Rs. Crores)	Per capita outlay (Rs)
Education, Culture & Sports	6382.65	81.3
Health, including medical	3392.89	43.2
Large & Medium industries	19708.09	251.0
Agriculture	10573.62	134.7

Note : Population estimated at 785.2 million, as on 1st October, 1987, based on the report of Expert Committee on Population Projection 1985.

(b) No, Sir. Against the Seventh Plan Outlay of Rs. 1,80,000 Crores the estimated expenditure/outlay during the first three years is Rs. 1,18,019.07 crores, at current prices, which accounts for 65.6 per cent of the proposed total outlay.

(c) Does not arise.

Acquisition of Nuclear Submarine

*134. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India has acquired on lease a nuclear-powered submarine from the Soviet Union ;

(b) to what extent the nuclear powered submarine will give a boost to the naval forces ; and

(c) whether Indian navy has achieved the capability of managing its nuclear-powered submarine ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE
(SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The acquisition will enable the Indian Navy to gain operating and maintenance experience in the contemporary technology of nuclear propulsion.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Production Capacity of Atomic Power Plants

*135. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the production capacity of each atomic power plant in the country ;

(b) whether the production of energy in those power plants is not according to the capacity ;

(c) if so, the reasons for shortfall in production ; and

(d) the steps taken to increase the production of energy in those plants ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a)

UNIT	Capacity (MWe)
TAPS-I	160
TAPS-II	160
RAPS-I	220
RAPS-II	210
MAPS-I	235
MAPS-II	235

(b) to (d) Except Unit-I of Rajasthan Atomic Power Station (RAPS) all other units are capable of operating at full power. Operation of Unit-I of RAPS is currently restricted to a power level of 100 MWe due to the repair work carried out on the endshield. Feasibility of operating at a higher power level is being examined.

Evaluation of Technology Missions

*136. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMAN-GALAM :

SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether drought has affected various technology missions ; if so, the details thereof, Mission-wise ;

(b) whether mid-term evaluation as also regular evaluation of the Technology Missions has been undertaken ; if so, the results thereof and mid course corrections made ;

(c) whether the Missions are running as per schedule ; if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) the main salient achievements of each Mission so far indicating the personnel employed and expenditure incurred ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) The drought has affected those Technology Missions only which are related to agriculture and water availability. The drought is likely to adversely affect the realisation of the 16 million tons of the oilseed target for 1987-88. Drought has reduced the availability of ground water. However, the implementation and coverage of Technology Missions on Immunisation, Telecommunications, and Literacy have not been affected by drought.

(b) The progress of various Technology Missions is being regularly monitored and evaluated. Recently, Adviser on Technology Missions to the Prime Minister, along with the concerned Technology Mission officials, has undertaken implementation review tours of various States. Based on these tours and discussions, the targets and implementation methodologies for the period 1988-90 have been worked out.

(c) The Missions are broadly running as per schedule.

(d) Some salient achievements in respect of each of the Technology Missions are indicated below :

i) *Immunisation*

—92 districts covered in 1985-87 period

—90 districts to be covered during 1987-88

—Negotiations with foreign collaborators for setting up production facilities for polio and measles vaccines are in advanced stage.

ii) *Oilseeds*

—Oilseed production in the year 1986-87 exceeded that of 1985-86 by about 6%

—The production of breeder seeds was 34% higher in 1986-87 as compared to 1985-86

—Despite moisture stress, good crop of oilseeds in Rabi 1987-88 has been forecast.

—Area under soyabean and sunflower cultivation increased by an estimated 65% and 40% respectively over the normal Kharif average.

—6.7 lakh hectare area has been brought under Torea cultivation

iii) *Telecommunications*

—Salient improvement in Telecom Service in respect of important indicators of performance is as below :

Indicators	As on 31.3.86	As on
	(i.e. at the	31.12.87
	time of launch-	(say
	ing of Mission	Midterm)

1. Call success rate :

—Local calls	90	97
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—STD calls	20	72
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2. Telephone Faults/ 100 Stations/ Month

35	21
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3. Trunk Efficiency (Manual)

73	31
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4. % of Telegrams delivered within 12 hours

29	75
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iv) *Drinking Water*

About 60,000 problem villages covered by March, 1987 out of the planned list of 1,61,722 villages : additional 99,000 villages likely to be covered by March, 1988.

—50 Mini Missions initiated.

v) *Literacy*

—Mission plans, including funds, approved by the Cabinet in Jan

1988. Preparation for operationalisation of the Mission are under way.

Information regarding personnel employed and expenditure incurred on each mission as follows :

- i) National Mission on Immunisation.

472 personnel of various categories have been employed on this mission. The expenditure incurred upto 31.3.87 is Rs. 42.42 crores and the anticipated expenditure during 1987-88 is Rs. 42.00 crores.

- ii) National Mission on 'Drinking Water :

During 1987-88 the Government of India has approved ad hoc assistance to various States amounting to Rs. 145.18 crores for the drinking water programmes in rural areas affected by drought. An additional allocation of Rs. 18.5 crores has been made under the Desert Development Programme and Rs. 44.91 crores under the Accelerated Rural Watersupply Programme (ARWSP). The mission is being implemented by various States under their normal drinking water supply programmes. No special personnel are employed on the Mission except the Mission Director.

- iii) National Mission on Oilseeds :

A total of 592 officers have been employed and a sum of Rs. 44 crores has been allocated for the Mission related activities during 1987-88.

- iv) National Mission on Telecommunications :

The expenditure incurred on Telecom Mission forms part of Annual Plans of the Department and the existing work force of the department is carrying out the various works for improvement of telecom services.

- v) National Literacy Mission :

The Mission is yet to be operationalised.

Projects Undertaken in Kerala by V.S.S.C.

*137. SHRI T. BASHEER : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the new units or projects undertaken in Kerala by the Vikram Sarabhi Space Centre (VSSC) during 1987-88 ; and

(b) the programme of Government in this regard during 1988-89 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) and (b) The projects and programme for the years 1987-88 and 1988-89 are part of the approved Profile for Space Research for the decade 1980-1990. The programmes and projects, included in the Profile for 1980-1990 under various stages of realisation during 1987-88 and 1988-89 and with which the Vikram Sarabhai Centre (VSSC) is concerned, include the following major ones :

—development of the Augmented Satellite Launch Vehicle (ASLV), for launching the low earth orbiting 150 kg class SROSS satellites.

—development of the Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV) capable of launching 1000 kg class IRS Satellites in near earth polar orbits.

—initiation of some of the activities needed for the development of Geo-Synchronous Launch Vehicles (GSLV) capable of launching the second generation INSAT class of satellites into geosynchronous orbit.

—In addition to the project activities, regular R & D activity on Space Technology and Space Sciences is also carried on at VSSC.

Updating of Technology and National Data Bank

***138. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY :** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to set up an autonomous body for updating technology, precasting and assembly council, under the Planning Commission ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether Government also intend to set up a National Data Bank as promised in the Technology Policy Statement ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) and (b) A Technology Information Forecasting & Assessment Council (TIFAC) has been set up as an autonomous body under the Department of Science and Technology. The Council consists of 21 members drawn from concerned concerned Central Ministries/Departments, scientific agencies and non-official members representing academic institutions, industry and other related interests.

The TIFAC will promote technology forecasting and assessment activities in cross-sectoral areas, high volume products and services. New materials, micro-electronics, New energy sources and Biotechnology are among the cross-sectoral areas TIFAC studies would be concerned with.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. DGTD has initiated action to set up a national Technology Data Bank. The Technology Data Bank will deal with information related to industrial technologies from India and abroad. The project would be implemented in a phased way.

Study of Mathematics for Upgrading the Quality of Scientific Personnel

***139. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA :** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the study of Mathematics is needed to be strengthened in order to upgrade the quality of science and scientific personnel in the country ;

(b) if so, the steps being taken in this direction ; and

(c) whether Government propose to sponsor a talent scouting for mathematics right from school level ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A working group consisting of distinguished scientists and mathematicians has been set up by the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) under the chairmanship of Prof. Yashpal, Chairman, University Grants Commission (UGC) to suggest viable action programmes for improvement of science and mathematics study at all levels of School Education as envisaged in the National Policy on Education. The Department of Atomic Energy is funding study of mathematics at advanced levels at the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Bombay and the Institute of Mathematical Sciences, Madras. These institutes carry out research in various fields of mathematics and also assist students to obtain doctoral and post-doctoral degrees.

(c) NCERT runs a National Talent Scheme wherein bright students are selected and assisted by way of scholarships, book grants, summer schools and attachment programmes in mathematics, among other subjects. Under the auspices of the National Board for Higher Mathematics setup by the Department of Atomic Energy in 1983, regional and national level mathematical olympiads are being conducted with a view to identify and nurture gifted students in mathematics for higher studies.

Touts Operation in Regional Passport Offices

*140. SHRI MUKUL WASNIK : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the touts are operating around regional passport offices and fleecing the innocent applicants ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to check the activities of touts ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Steps have been taken to restrict the entry into the Passport Offices as far as possible to genuine passport applicants and recognised travel agents. As soon as any undesired activity on the part of touts comes to the notice of the concerned Passport Office, the matter is reported to local police authorities for taking necessary action against them.

Combat Division of Pakistan

1344. DR. B.L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state ;

(a) whether the Pakistan Army will acquire a new edge to its strike power with the return of one full combat division comprising of 10,000 troops and an armoured brigade from Saudi Arabia during this month on the expiry of the contract ; and

(b) if so, how Government propose to meet this new challenge ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE : (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) With the return of troops from Saudi Arabia, Pakistan may be able to raise some new formations and thus add to her overall force level.

(b) Government keep a constant watch on all developments which have a bearing on our national security and take appropriate measures from time to time to ensure full defence preparedness.

Creation of Bureau for Prevention of Drug Abuse

1345. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Bureau for Prevention of Drug Abuse is being created as an adjunct of the National Institute of Social Welfare ;

(b) whether this Bureau will take over the enforcement of the law under which the Narcotics Control Bureau was created ; and

(c) the long-term plan being implemented to counter the determined operations of the drug syndicates of international connections ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI) : A proposal to set up a Bureau of Drug Abuse Prevention in the National Institute of Social Defence, New Delhi is under consideration.

(b) No, sir.

(c) The Indian nodal enforcement agencies liaise with ICBO-Interpol, Customs Co-operation Council and other national agencies concerned with drugs interdiction activities for exchange of operational information and follow-up thereon. The concerned agencies also assist each other in conducting investigations, legal proceedings, etc.

Expenditure on Training of IAS Officers/Trainees

1346. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the expenditure incurred on the training programmes and refresher courses for IAS Officers/trainees during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : The expenditure incurred on 4 week training programmes

and one week refresher courses for IAS officers during the last three years is as follows ;—

Year	Expenditure in lakhs of rupees
1985-86	63.63
1986-87	85.10
1987-88	93.30
	(Revised Estimate)

Additional Resource Mobilisation in Seventh Plan

1347 SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI :

SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN :

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the additional resources required to be mobilised by the different States during Seventh Plan, State-wise ;

(b) the additional resource so far mobilised by the different States during the first three years of the Plan, State-wise ;

(c) whether there is any proposal to transfer more resources to the States so that they could meet their needs ;

(d) if so, the details thereof ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI B.S. ENGTI) : (a) and (b) A statement is given below indicating State-wise target of additional resource mobilisation for the Seventh Plan and the net amount estimated to have been mobilised during the first three years of the Plan.

(c) to (e) There is no proposal at present to increase the Central assistance for State Plans as provided in the Union Budget 1988-89. Taking into account the States own resources and Central assistance allocated to them, Annual Plans of States for 1988-89 have been finalised which are fully funded.

Statement

(Rs. crores)

States	Seventh Plan Target (1985-90)	1985-88 (Net Amount Ests.)
1. Andhra Pradesh	1654.03	592.30
2. Assam	165.76	4.74
3. Arunachal Pradesh	15.58 †	2.67
4. Bihar	1601.81	565.60
5. Gujarat	1695.11	601.32
6. Goa	68.27 †	18.51
7. Haryana	557.90	240.08
8. Himachal Pradesh	125.00	64.74

1	2	3
9. Jammu & Kashmir	143.55	41.72
10. Karnataka	1506.43	532.16
11. Kerala	1002.96	445.69
12. Madhya Pradesh	1000.00	458.10
13. Maharashtra	3232.36	1159.09
14. Manipur	8.62	21.25
15. Meghalaya	8.18	3.16
16. Mizoram	9.85 †	6.49
17. Nagaland	4.21	1 39
18. Orissa	1042.83	403.59
19. Punjab	2000.00	276.63
20. Rajasthan	1000.00	496.25
21. Sikkim	4.58	5.63
22. Tamil Nadu	1000.00	392.56
23. Tripura	6.00	2.13
24. Uttar Pradesh	2870.22	697.99
25. West Bengal	1582.84	359.58
TOTAL :	22306.09*	7393.37

*Including Rs. 93,70 crores for Arunachal Pradesh, Goa and Mizoram which were erstwhile union territories.

** Refers to the original Seventh Plan target fixed when the State was union territory.

** Refers to the original Seventh Plan target fixed for the composite Union territory of Goa, Daman & Diu.

Amenities in Tihar Jail

1348. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken some steps to improve amenities in Tihar Jail ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) Delhi Administration have taken some steps to improve amenities in Tihar Jail.

(b) Additional staff for better supervision, cooking of food on the LPG Gas system, augmentation of water supply, better lighting arrangements, installation of new generator sets, provision of free legal aid to the poor prisoners, separation of prisoners suffering from skin diseases etc. and their treatment, increase in the diet scale and education of prisoners are some of the steps undertaken by the Administration.

Amenities Provided for Ezhimala Naval Academy by Kerala Government

1349. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the amenities/infrastructure agreed to be provided by Kerala Government for officers/staff of the Ezhimala Naval Academy ; and

(b) the extent of work completed the Government of Kerala in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) and (b) The Kerala State Government have committed to provide the various infrastructural facilities which are required for the establishment of the Naval Academy at Ezhimala. The State Government have already prepared and are examining preliminary project reports in respect of the various works, which are expected to commence shortly.

[Translation]

Agreement for USSR Nuclear Submarine to India

1350. SHRI R.M. BHOYE : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a nuclear submarine "INS Chakra" has been given to India by the USSR ; and

(b) if so, the details of the agreement signed in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) and (b) A nuclear powered submarine has been acquired on lease from the USSR. It has joined the Indian Navy and named as 'INS Chakra'. In the interest of security it is not possible to divulge further information in the matter.

Projects of West Bengal Pending for Clearance

1351. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the details of projects of West Bengal which have been delayed for want of clearance by the Union Government ;

(b) the cost of escalations on account of the delay ;

(c) the reasons for delay in clearance ; and

(d) the steps proposed to give early clearance to the projects ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI B.S. ENGTI) : (a) to (d) A Statement in respect of Projects of West Bengal pending clearance is given below.

(b) Escalation in the cost of projects is caused by multiplicity of factors which operate simultaneously. Hence it may not be possible to isolate the impact of the delay in the clearance of projects on the cost of the projects.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of Projects	Reasons for non-clearance
1	2	3

A. Agriculture**1. Two Special Sub-Projects :**

- (i) Strengthening of the Agricultural information set up ; and

The revised sub-projects proposals, as suggested by the appraisal team, are still awaited from the State Government.

- (ii) Construction of Training Hall/ Dormitories for Monthly workshops, were received from the Govt. of West Bengal in April, 1987.

B. Horticulture

2. (i) Development of horticulture in North Bengal under Indo-Italian collaboration

Since the project does not fall under the existing provision of Italian Laws concerning aid for agriculture development, the State Govt. was advised to implement this project from the State Plan funds.

- (ii) Project for development of edible mushroom in West Bengal

Since the project was received on 7.7.1987 and there was no fund available with the Horticulture Division, the State Government was advised to finance the project from the State Plan funds.

C. Animal Husbandry

3. Equity capital for modernisation of Abattoir Project at Andul Mourigram

This has not been cleared as the project was to be funded by 1/3rd equity share from the State Government of West Bengal and the Central Government (50% each) and 2/3rd from NABARD. NABARD has agreed to fund the project provided the Government of West Bengal would take immediate steps to get the 'West Bengal Slaughter Houses and Slaughter of Animals Bill 1978' enacted. This is absolutely necessary for the

1	2	3
		economic viability of the Abottior Project. Government of West Bengal has not given its final views on this issue.
D. Seeds		
4 (i)	Sub-Project for the creation of infrastructural facilities under National Seeds Programme	The proposal is being considered as the clearance of the N.S.P. Phase III by the World Bank and the clearance of PIB is awaited.
(ii)	Proposal for strengthening of State Seed Testing Laboratory in Calcutta request for grant-in-aid of Rs. 5.60 lakhs	The Proposal has been deferred for the next financial year 1988-89. The utilisation certificate for the previous grant of Rs. 8.58 lakhs released during the Sixth Plan period for the purpose, has not yet been furnished by the Govt. of West Bengal despite several reminders.
E. Fisheries		
5.	Fishery Harbour at Fraserganj	The proposal is under examination.
6.	Fish Landing Centre at Namkhana	The proposal is yet to be cleared on account of non-receipt of clarifications on revised cost estimates.
F. Education		
7.	President's assent to the Calcutta University (Amendment) Bill, 1984.	Under consideration of Department of Education.
8.	Central Assistance for Vidyasagar University	According to UGC Act, the universities established after 1977 are required to be declared fit by UGC for financial Assistance from central sources. This University has not yet been declared fit for such grants.
G. Power		
9.	Durgapur Projects Ltd. 7th Unit (210 MW)	Deptt. of Civil Aviation has not permitted State Govt. to erect 220 meters chimney for the proposed 210 MW unit as the site is located within 15 kms. from Panagarh Aerodrome.

1	2	3
10. Sagardighi TPS		Clearance from environmental angle is awaited.
11. Mungpoo H E. Project (4 × 1.25 MW)		Revised project reports are awaited from WBSEB.
12. Ramam Stage I (2X1.52 MW)		—do—
<i>H. Housing and Urban Development</i>		
13. Calcutta City of Joy, Design for Tomorrow		Under examination.
14. Slum Improvement Project for Calcutta and Howrah		This project has not been formally sponsored by the Govt. of West Bengal.
<i>I. Village and Small Scale Industries</i>		
15. Proposal from West Bengal Handloom and Powerloom Development Corporation Ltd.		Revised proposals is awaited.
<i>J. Transport</i>		
16. Bridge over river Dutia at 13 km. on Dhupguri—Falakata Road.		The provision in the Seventh Plan under these programmes is for completion of on going projects.
17. Bridge over river Gillandi at 7 km. of Dhupuguri-Falakata Road.		—do—
<i>K. Irrigation</i>		
18. Subarnarekha Barrage Project		Modified proposal is awaited.
19. Lower Damodar Drainage Scheme		Completed information is awaited
20. Re-excavation of Patchanda and Panchdhubi Khal and Chandia River in Midnapore District		Under examination.
21. Re-excavation of river Baramasia including Sarju and More-Mahananda for improvement of drainage congestion of Harish Chanderpur Khorba-Ratua in the District of Malda		Information is awaited from State Govt.
22. Beel Balli Drainage Scheme		Information is awaited from State Govt.

1

2

3

L. Industry

23. Ship repair complex at Haldia

Due to budgetary constraints.

24. Steel Projects in West Bengal

Under examination.

25. Electronics Projects

Under examination.

M. Rural Development

26. Twenty one project proposals regarding agricultural marketing have been received

One project has been cleared. In respect of remaining twenty project proposals clarifications have been sought from the State Govt.

Note : The information relates to as of January 1988 in respect of projects under the Ministry of Agriculture in respect of projects under other Ministries relates to projects pending clearance as of August-October, 1987.

Jurisdiction Regarding Public Sector Undertakings Employees

1352. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to take public sector undertakings employees out of the purview of the Central Vigilance Commission ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) Only below Board level appointees of Public Sector Undertakings have been taken out of the purview of the CVC.

(b) Vigilance cases of only board-level appointees of Public Sector Undertakings need be referred to the CVC for advice, as in these cases the Government is the appointing authority. In the case of below board-level appointees, it is not obligatory on the part of the Central Public Sector Undertakings to consult the CVC.

However, the jurisdiction of the CVC in respect of general powers of Prevention of Corruption and supervision, direction and monitoring of vigilance work in public sector enterprises continues as before.

Research Studies Conducted by N.I.S.T.A.D.S.

1353. SHRI MANIK REDDY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of research studies conducted by the National Institute of Science, Technology and Development Studies (NISTADS), New Delhi since its inception, with other details including the sponsoring agencies and their findings ; and

(b) the activities and achievements of this Institute ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) About 29 projects involving studies in the areas of Planning, Organisation and Management of Science

and Technology, Technology Absorption, Assessment and Industrial Development, Social Relations of Science and Technology, International Science and Technology Studies, History, Philosophy and Theory of Science have so far been undertaken.

Sponsorship for these projects came from UNESCO, Departments of Science and Technology, Environment, Scientific and Industrial Research, Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices, Advisory Board on Energy, World Intellectual Property Organisation, etc.

The findings of these studies have highlighted the role of Parliament in S and T Policies formulation, problems of transfer of technology from laboratory to industry and to rural areas, growth of S and T in other countries, technological behaviour of industries like Aluminium, Tungsten, Pesticides etc. role of UNESCO in the development of S and T, environmental legislation for hazardous chemicals.

(b) The Institute contributes to the development of research methodologies in the discipline of Science, Technology and Society (STS) studies. It assists CSIR and other national agencies by undertaking studies on specific issues involving science planning and management. Besides, it provides training to CSIR Scientific, Administrative and Finance personnel in management of research.

Antarctica Expedition

1354. SHRI T. BALA GOUD : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the nature of explorations, if any, being carried out by India in the Antarctica;

(b) whether any other expedition is planned to Antarctica in the near future ; and

(c) if so, when ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ECLE-

TRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) The nature of explorations in Antarctica include the continuation of both logistic and scientific activities. Major thrust areas include repair and maintenance of living and working accommodation with all their services and continuation of researches in geology, geophysics, geomagnetism, meteorology, upper atmosphere, oceanography and biology. Antarctic expeditions have generated a wealth of useful information on the development of infrastructure and living and working facilities in the icy continent. These are of much relevance to our work in the high altitude of the country.

(b) and (c) The next scientific expedition is expected to leave for Antarctica towards the end of November 1988.

Free Hold Rights to Displaced Persons from East Pakistan

1355. KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up a Monitoring Committee to examine and expedite the question of granting freehold rights to the displaced persons from erstwhile East Pakistan settled in West Bengal ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) to (c) The matter is under consideration.

Theft of Arms from Army Depots

1356. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there have been reports of the theft of arms and ammunition from the Army Depots and such arms and ammunition have been finding their way to dacoits in Chambal ravines/terrorists in Punjab during the last three years including the current financial year ;

(b) if so, the details of such thefts during the last three years including the current financial year ; and

(c) the action taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) No case of theft of arms and ammunition from Army Ordnance Depots has been reported during the last three years, so far.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Pak Spies

1357. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Pakistani spies apprehended during the last three years, year-wise, State-wise nationality-wise ; and

(b) the number of those who have been tried and sentenced so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) and (b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Pay Scales of Air Force Canteen Employees

1358. BHAI SHAMINDER SINGH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the decisions taken at the review meeting held on 23 December, 1986 to improve the working conditions of Air Force Canteen employees ;

(b) whether the canteen employees are given only 90 per cent of the basic pay admissible to the central government employees in the corresponding scales and also 90 per cent of CCA and HRA ; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) A statement indicating the decisions in this meeting is given below.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Air Force Canteen employees are not Central Government employees. Hence, they are not entitled to the pay and allowances admissible to Central Government employees.

Statement

- (a) **Revision of Pay and Allowances :** All permanent canteen employees will be given 90% of the basic pay admissible to the Central Government employees in the corresponding scales as recommended by the IVth Pay Commission. They will also be paid 90% of CCA and HRA as approved by the Central Government for its employees for respective revised scales. It was further decided that in future 90% of the DA announced by the Government for its employees will be payable to the permanent employees of the Canteen also. However, it was agreed that Interim Relief, if announced by the Government at any time, will not be applicable to the Canteen employees.
- (b) **Payment of Bonus :** Permanent Canteen employees will be eligible for the same bonus as announced for Central Government employees from time to time.
- (c) **Special Allowances :** Existing special allowances for Storekeeper, (hereafter Stores Supervisor) Asstt. Storekeeper, Cashier, IC Groceries and Sales persons will continue to be paid to the employees employed on such duties.
- (d) **Working Hours :** The Canteen employees will work 48-54 hours per week, if so required. Overtime allowance will be applicable only after these laid down hours are exceeded.

(e) **Re-Organisation of the Canteen :** The following decisions in this regard were taken :—

- (i) **Higher Scale for Accountant :** Accountant will be placed in the new pay scale of Rs. 1260-36-1620-EB-45-2070/-. He will draw HRA, CCA and DA as per this scale at rates applicable to all other permanent employees.
 - (ii) **Now Post of Stores Supervisor :** A new post of "Stores Supervisor" will be created in place of the existing post of "Sr Store Keeper". Store Supervisor will draw pay and allowances in the same scale as applicable to the Accountant.
 - (iii) **In-Charge Grocery :** The duties of IC Grocery, as far as possible will be entrusted to the Salesman in UDC grade. However, due to administrative reasons the same may be entrusted to a salesman in LDC grade also subject to the condition that the sales persons working under him are not senior to him.
- (f) **Performance Report ;** It was decided that the system of performance reports will be introduced for the permanent Canteen employees. These will have bearing on future promotions of the employees. The details regarding raising of such reports will be issued separately.
- (g) **Miscellaneous :** Statutory benefits like Provident Fund and Gratuity will continue to be provided as per the Admin Instruction 2/81. However, the benefits/incentives, other than the statutory ones and those listed above, that are being given (e.g. distribution of sweets etc.) or may be given in future will not form a part of the terms and conditions of service of the employees and may be continued or discontinued at the discretion

of the Air Officer Commanding, Air Force Station, New Delhi.

- (h) **Review of Terms and Conditions :** It was agreed that Pay and Allowances and other terms and conditions of service of permanent employees of AF Canteen, Race Course, will be reviewed after ten years from the date of implementation of revised pay and allowances as decided in this meeting.
- (j) **Half-Day Earned Leave :** With effect from 01 Jan. 87 the practice of half day earned leave will cease. This privilege can be availed only in case of casual leave.
- (k) All decisions pertaining to the creation of the new post of Stores Supervisor, new scale of pay, revision of scales of bonus and review of terms and conditions as stated above will come into force wef 01 Dec. 86 provided at least 90% of the permanent employees as on date sign their acceptance by 31 Dec. 86. Permanent Canteen employees who do not accept these conditions will continue to be in the existing scales and draw allowances as heretofore,

[Translation]

Elections for Vacant Seats in Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and State Assemblies

1359. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of seats in Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and in different State Legislative Assemblies lying vacant ;

(b) the reasons for not holding bye-elections for these seats, separately ; and

(c) the time by which bye-elections for all these seats are likely to be held and the steps taken by the Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) According to the information furnished by the Election Commission, as on 26th February, 1988, the vacancy position is as below :—

Lok Sabha 12

Rajya Sabha 2

Legislative 19
Assemblies

(b) and (c) Out of the 31 vacancies in the Lok Sabha and the Legislative Assemblies, 17 vacancies had arisen after October, 1987. In respect of the other vacancies, the Election Commission has been in touch with the concerned state Governments for the purpose of filling up the vacant seats. However with the advent of 1988, it has become necessary for the Election Commission to order summary revision of electoral rolls for various Parliamentary and Assembly constituencies, including the constituencies having vacancies, with reference to 1.1.1988 as the qualifying date. The final rolls of the constituencies are likely to be published in March, 1988. Only thereafter, it will be possible for the Election Commission to work out a programme of election. The two vacancies in the Rajya Sabha are proposed to be filled in the ensuing biennial election to the Council of States.

[English]

“Investigation of Projects by Orissa Remote Sensing Application Centre”

1360. **SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether twelve application projects for natural resources survey and management under national natural resources management system technology mission programme have already been identified for operation in Orissa ;

(b) whether Orissa Remote Sensing Application Centre has taken up the investigation with limited funds :

(c) whether any financial assistance has been sought from Government for implementation of these projects ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) The Department of Space (DOS) has been promoting resource management activities in various Central agencies and State Governments as the nodal agency for the National Natural Resources Management System (NNRMS). It has taken up with the concerned Ministries for evolving a number of relevant national projects. After finalising the projects DOS distributes the tasks to various State Government and Central Government Organisations in order to complete the projects speedily and also in an efficient manner. DOS takes the overall responsibility for managing and overseeing the execution of such projects, and for financing them through distribution of funds made available by the user Ministries/Agencies. The notable among such projects are wasteland mapping, and ground water potential zone mapping under the Drinking Water Technology Mission. The former is funded by the National Wasteland Development Board of Ministry of Environment and the latter by Department of Rural Development, Government of India. The Orissa Remote Sensing Application Centre (ORSAC) also participates in these programmes and receives funds. The projects related to Bio-resources and Environment, especially the impact of super thermal power stations and Environment, especially the impact of super thermal power stations and mining on the environment in Talchar area and the environmental impact of Bauxite mining are being funded by the Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India under the application programme of National Natural Resources Management System (NNRMS) Standing Committee

on Bio-resources and Environment. The project on vegetation cover monitoring is being carried out in collaboration with Forest Survey of India, Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India and those relating to ocean resources and coastal environment are being funded by Department of Ocean Development, Government of India under its Ocean Remote Sensing Programme. In addition to the above, the Orissa Remote Sensing Application Centre has approached several State user-departments for collaboration in various NNRMS projects and also for partial funding by them.

Bid to Bring Sun on Earth

1361 **SHRI V. TULSIRAM** : Will the **PRIME MINISTER** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have seen the news "Joint bid to bring sun on earth" published in the 'Hindu' dated February 6, 1988 ;

(b) if so, whether India propose to participate in the project ;

(c) whether Government have received any information in this regard, if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) the extent to which such a project will be advantageous in view of the drought and floods situation on earth ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. A group of 30 researchers from U.S.A., U.S.S.R., Japan and European Company have taken up the task of detailed design of a fusion reactor under the auspices of the IAEA. India is not one of the collaborating countries.

(d) This project has no immediate application in relation to drought or floods.

Stock-Taking Work in GOD Stores, Kanpur

1362. **SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA** : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the stock-taking of boots in COD stores in Kanpur was not carried out for about two years prior to May 1986 ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) the facts and details thereof ; and

(d) the action proposed to be taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) No, Sir. Annual Stock-taking of certain items including Boots in COD Kanpur could not be undertaken for the financial year 1985-86 only.

(b) and (c) The stock-taking of these items could not be carried out due to the following reasons :

(i) Sizes had got mixed up ;

(ii) There were heavy receipts/issues of the items during the period ;

(iii) Priority had to be accorded to despatches of consignments of life cycle items and issue of stores to newly raised units and training Centres.

The Departmental Court of Inquiry which was ordered to investigate the circumstances under which scheduled stock-taking could not be carried out, found four persons responsible for the lapses.

(d) Disciplinary action has been initiated against those held responsible.

Missing Officers of Indian Navy

1363. **SHRI S.M. GURADDI** : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether recently any case of disappearance of naval personnel from abroad a naval vessel near Machilipatnam has been reported to Government ;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken on the report ; and

(c) the details of such cases reported in the last two years from all the commands and the action taken to trace the missing naval personnel ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SON-TOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) and (b) One Naval Officer fell overboard from an Indian Naval Ship on the 18th December, 1987 while the ship was sailing from Visakhapatnam to Madras, on a routine exercise. Extensive search by ships and aircraft was launched immediately after the officer's absence was noticed. The search was called off after four days as survival was improbable thereafter in the given sea conditions. Subsequent to abandoning the sea/air search and rescue operations, the local Port/Police authorities were informed of the incident and advised to maintain a look out.

(c) There has been no such incident in the Navy during last two years.

Counter Insurgency Jungle Warfare School

1364. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Counter Insurgency Jungle Warfare School of the Indian Army is engaged in re-orientation and training of officers and men to deal with problems of insurgency ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SON-TOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) At this School, several courses are conducted every year in counter insurgency techniques for officers of the Army, Para Military Forces and State Armed Police.

Vehicles Challenged for Emitting Smoke in Delhi

1365. SHRIMATI PRABHAWATI GUPTA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the number of vehicles challenged in Delhi during 1987 which emit smoke on roads ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : 10516.

Implementation of Policy Towards Blind

1366. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU : SHRI MUKUL WASNIK :

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Federation of the Blinds has stated that the bureaucracy in different Departments is reluctant towards implementation of Government Policy ;

(b) if so, whether the jobs offered to the blinds in 1987 have not been to the extent it was decided by Government ;

(c) if so, the total jobs provided to the blinds during 1987 ; and

(d) the steps being taken to improve in future the jobs offered to the blinds ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI) : (a) to (c) Some of the Ministries/Dep'tts. took some time in issuing appointment orders to selected blind candidates on the basis of special recruitment done in 1987. Through this special recruitment which was carried out for vacancies in offices in and around Delhi, 130 blind persons to various Group 'C' vacancies including teaching posts and 139 blinds persons to group 'D' vacancies have been recommended for appointment in different offices. As per information received, 99 blind persons have been issued offers of appointment in Group 'C' vacancies and 101 in Group 'D' vacancies. A constant monitoring is being done for issue of appointment letters to the remaining candidates.

(d) The reservation policy implementation is constantly reviewed at official as well as Ministerial level and corrective measures are taken. This is a continuous process undertaken from time to time.

**Cultural Programme Organised by
ICCR, Bangalore**

1367. **SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER :**
Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) number of cultural programmes organised by the Indian Council of Cultural Relations, Bangalore, during the year 1987 ;

(b) the amount spent for organising these cultural programmes ;

(c) whether these cultural programmes were also organised outside the Bangalore city ; and

(d) if not, the steps taken to arrange such cultural programmes at other places in Karnataka State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) In the year 1987 (Jan. to Dec.) ICCR, Bangalore organised 65 cultural performances.

(b) The amount spent on these cultural programmes was Rs. 5,28,846 42.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

**Vacancies of Chief Executives in
Public Sector Enterprises**

1368. **SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ
ALI KHAN :**
**SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA
MURTY :**

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the Public Sector Enterprises in which the posts of Chief Executives are lying vacant at the end of 1987 and the reasons therefor ;

(b) the number of posts of Chief Executives in the Public Sector Enterprises filled during 1986 ;

(c) the difficulties in filling up the vacant posts of the Chief Executive in Public Sector Enterprises ; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to reduce/restructure the present mechanism to delays in identifying the talent for employment in the Public Sector Enterprises ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) The list of Public Sector Enterprises in which the posts of Chief Executives are lying vacant at the end of 1987 is given in the statement below.

(b) The information in respect of number of posts of Chief Executives filled up during 1986 is to be collected from various Departments/Administrative Ministries.

(c) and (d) Efforts are being made at various levels to locate and appoint suitable candidates to these posts. The Government have, in an effort to streamline the recruitment mechanism reconstituted the P.F.S.B., and have laid down time table for taking advance action to fill up vacancies at the top level in the Public Sector Undertakings.

Statement

*Vacancies of Chief Executives in
Public Sector Undertakings*

Sl. N.	Name of the enterprise
1.	MD, Bharat Pumps and Compressors Ltd.
2.	MD, Bharat Wagon and Engg. Col. Ltd.
3.	CMD, Indian Telephone Industries.
4.	CMD, NTC (MS) Ltd.
5.	CMD, NTC (MN) Ltd.

6. CMD, Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.
7. MD, Nagaland Pulp and Paper Mills Ltd.
8. Chairman, MMTC.
9. CMD, Engineering Projects India Ltd.
10. CMD, Bharat Petroleum Corpn. Ltd.
11. CMD, NTC (UP) Ltd.
12. CMD, Hospital Services Consol. Corpn. Ltd.
13. MD, Scooters India Ltd.
14. CMD, NTC (Gujarat) Ltd.
15. Chairman, State Trading Corpn.
16. CMD, NTC (WB&O) Ltd.
17. MD, Karnataka Antibiotics Ltd.
18. CMD, Mazagon Dock Ltd.
19. CMD, Madras Fertilizers Ltd.
20. MD, Modern Food Industries Ltd.
21. MD, Bharat Brakes and Valves Ltd.
22. MD, Hindustan Fluorocarbons Ltd.
23. CMD, Cotton Corporation of India.
24. Chairman, National Thermal Power Corporation.
25. MD, Bharat Process and Mech. Engg. Ltd.
26. MD, Central Cottage Industries Corporation Ltd.
27. MD, Indian Tourism Devel. Corpn. Ltd.

U.S. Naval Build Up in the Gulf

1369. SHRI R.P. DAS :
 SHRI AMAL DATTA :
 SHRI BAJU BAN RIYAN :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been US Naval build up in the Gulf area ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Government have expressed serious concern on a number of occasions over the escalating foreign naval presences in the Gulf.

Trial of Organisations for Violation of FCRA

1370. SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of organisations are being tried for violation of the provisions of the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The cases being sub-judice it may not be in public interest to divulge details as it may pre-judice the legal proceedings.

[Translation]

Placing of Armoured Corps in Group 'A'

1371. SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Armoured Corps of Armed Forces which was placed in Group 'D' in British days still continues to be in Group 'D' ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether Government propose to place it under Group 'A' ;

(d) if so, the action taken in this regard ; and

(e) if not the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SON-TOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) to (e) All personnel in the Armoured Corps are not placed in Group 'D'.

Armoured Corps of Armed Forces like other Arms and Services have different categories of Trades depending upon the job contents and skills required to do their job. Armoured Corps has 21 Trades in four different Groups i.e. Group 'B', Group 'C', Group 'D' and Group 'E'. Break-up of those 21 Trades into different Groups is as under :

(i) Group 'B'	—	2 Trades
(ii) Group 'C'	—	1 Trade
(iii) Group 'D'	—	8 Trades
(iv) Group 'E'	—	10 Trades-

These trades are constantly revised through Army Trades Qualification Committee as and when their job contents need their Upgradation.

Expert Committee on Agricultural Production

1373. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether an Expert Committee has been constituted to suggest means to increase the agricultural production ;

(b) if so, whether the Committee has started functioning; and

(c) if so, the time by which the Committee is likely to submit its report to Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINIS-

TER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI) : (a) While the means to increase agricultural production have already been indicated in the Seventh Five Year Plan document, in view of the setback to agricultural production, and particularly foodgrains, on account of the recurring widespread drought and floods in various parts of the country during recent years, a Task Force was constituted under the Member in-Charge Agriculture, Planning Commission to draw up an action plan to achieve atleast 175 millions tonnes of foodgrains production by the terminal year of the Seventh Plan.

(b) and (c) The Task Force has been engaged in formulating a Framework Action Plan, for achieving the stipulated foodgrains production level, which is shortly to be finalised and submitted to the Planning Commission.

[English]

Measures to Combat Problem of Drug Abuse

1374. SHRI AKHTAR HASAN: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state the measures taken by Government during 1987-88 to combat the problem of drug abuse especially in rural areas and the results achieved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI) : The Government have taken a number of measures to combat the problem of drug abuse. During 1987-88, Voluntary organisations working in the field of drug abuse prevention are being assisted to set up counselling and guidance centres, de-addiction camps, awareness building and educative publicity programmes and also for training of functionaries both governmental and non-governmental. Besides, action to control drug trafficking, to provide treatment through government hospitals and educative publicity through official media is also being taken.

Employees in Dadra and Nagar Haveli Administration

1375. SHRI SITARAM J. GAVALI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of employees working under Dadra and Nagar Haveli Administration cadre-wise ;

(b) the criteria adopted by the Administration for confirmation of its employees ;

(c) the number of unconfirmed employees putting in more than 5 years service, cadre-wise ; and

(d) the reasons for non-confirmation of the employees ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) As per information received from the Union Territory Administration, there are 35 officers in Group 'A', 48 in Group 'B', 1732 in Group 'C' and 280 in Group 'D' under Dadra and Nagar Haveli Administration.

(b) The criteria followed by Government of India for confirmation of their employees is being followed by the Administration of Dadra and Nagar Haveli in respect of its employees. Instructions issued in this regard from time to time by Government of India are being strictly followed by the Administration.

(c) The number of unconfirmed employees are : 7 officers in Group 'A' 9 in Group 'B', 660 in Group 'C' and 69 in Group 'D'.

(d) These officers or employees do not conform to the criteria laid down for confirmation of Government employees.

Meeting of District Magistrates

1376. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Prime Minister recently addressed a meeting of District Magistrates in the country ;

(b) if so, the main thrust of Prime Minister's speech ;

(c) the issues discussed or raised at the meeting ;

(d) whether more such meetings would be held ;

(e) whether any State Governments expressed their opposition to PM's addressing District Magistrate ; and

(f) if so, the grounds advanced by them to substantiate their opposition ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) The Prime Minister recently addressed a Workshop of District Magistrates/District Collectors on Responsive Administration held at the National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad, from 13th to 16th February, 1988.

(b) Addressing the Workshop the Prime Minister said that responsiveness in administration was particularly important at the point where direct interface took place between the administration and the people. It was necessary for officers to work with commitment to their jobs. There was also a need, even among District level officers, to relate their work to the larger goals of the nation and the international environment. The Prime Minister also spoke of the need to enthuse the people themselves to find solutions to problems which could be solved through self-help and local initiative. The Prime Minister also spoke of the importance of anti-poverty programmes. He said that the progress of agriculture and education was very important in realising the objectives of these programmes. He referred to the concept of District Planning and stressed the need to operationalise it quickly. The innovations taking place in District administration should be studied and followed up and these innovations should be absorbed in the system. The Prime Minister said that the various suggestions that would emerge from the Workshops would be followed up for implementation in consultation with the State Governments.

(c) Identification of needs and groups, simplification of procedures, delegation of powers, accountability monitoring systems, public grievances, linkages and recent experiments towards greater responsiveness at the district level were the broad themes which came up at the Workshop.

(d) Three more Workshops are likely to be held.

(e) and (f) This Ministry has not received any communication from any State Government expressing their opposition to the Prime Minister addressing District Magistrates

Enquiry into Irregular Sale and Purchase of Stationery Items

1377. SHRI HAFIZ MOHD. SIDDIQ: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to part (d) of Unstarred Question 5369 regarding expenditure on stationery items on 11 December, 1987 and state :

(a) whether the matter has since been investigated ;

(b) if so, details thereof ; and

(c) steps taken to check irregular sale and purchase of stationery items in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SON-TOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) and (b) The enquiry is still in progress in consultation with Kendriya Bhandar authorities who have made available some documents required in connection with the enquiry. Other documents are yet to be made available.

(c) Based on the initial findings in this enquiry the following steps have been taken :

(i) Only mill packed paper with full specifications specified on top is being accepted from Kendriya Bhandar.

(ii) The number of copies of supply order is being restricted to the barest minimum.

(iii) Each supply order is being separately typed, and cyclostyled pro-forma are not being used.

(iv) All supply orders are being delivered to Kendriya Bhandar directly.

Issues Pending with J.C.M.

1378. SHRI RAM SAMUJHAWAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the issues pending before the Joint Consultative Machinery, since when these are pending and the reasons for their pendency ; and

(b) the steps taken to resolve the issues ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) A statement indicating the issues pending before the Joint Consultative Machinery (National Council) indicating the dates since when these items are pending is given below. These items are at various stages of negotiation and consideration

(b) Nodal agencies are being pursued to expedite finalization of these issues

Statement

List of Issues Pending Before the National Council (Joint Consultative Machinery)

Sl. No.	Issues, in brief	Since when pending
1	2	3
1.	Re-imbursement of expenses on dental care,	
2.	Liberalisation of age-restriction of Central Government employees (i) at the entry	

1

2

3

- stage by three years and (ii) at a Selection Stage, during service for Group 'C' and 'D' categories.
3. Fixation of pay under F.R. 22 (c) for those holding the non-functional selection grade.
 4. Increase in the percentage of house rent allowance payable in lieu of rent-free accommodation.
 5. Fixation of pay on promotion.
 6. Grant of Border Allowance to Central Govt. employees posted in border area of Indo-Pak border.
 7. Upgradation of Towns for purpose of CCA
 8. Classification of Pondicherry as B-2 class city on the basis of it being a tourist Centre and capital city of the former French Territories.
 9. Enhancement of Sikkim Special Compensatory Allowance and grant of composite Hill Compensatory Allowance to Central Govt. employees posted to Sikkim.
 10. Revision of wages for casual labour.
 11. Relaxation in Income Tax exemption limit.
 12. Assignment of work to private contractors
 13. Automation
 14. Night Duty Allowance.
 15. Payment of HRA and CCA based on 1981 Census.
 16. Counting of service rendered as Casual Labour paid from Muster roll/contingencies for retirement benefits.
 17. Machinery to review periodically the pay and allowances of Central Govt. employees.
 18. Risk Allowance to various categories of employees exposed to hazards.
 19. Maternity leave.
 20. Liberalisation in the Scheme of stepping up.
 21. Age relaxation for nursing staff for direct recruitment against higher posts.
 22. Administrative Tribunal Amendment.
 23. Non-implementation of Awards in the Ministry of Defence.
 24. Promotional prospects of Senior Investigators (Referred to Committee in August, 1987)
 25. Allotment of land for Trade Unions of Govt. employees.
 26. Long leave after child-birth

National Council
of
August, 1987

National Council of
of
February, 1987

National Council
of
July, 1986

1	2	3
27. (i) Medical Allowance to staff in the interior.		National Council of January, 1986
(ii) Establishment of Central Govt. hospitals under Central Govt. Health Scheme.		
28. Bonus formula in respect of Departments in which formulae have not been finalised		
<i>Items Pending in the Committees of National Council</i>		
29. Supply of liveries to various categories of employees.		
30. Grant of family pension to the families of C.G.E. absorbed permanently in the autonomous bodies and Public Sector Undertakings.		July, 1986
31 (i) 40 Hours—5 days week (ii) 40 hours a week for industrial and operative staff of Central Govt.		
32. Working hours, OTA, Weekly off, holidays for excluded/common categories.		National Council of January, 1986
33. Welfare measure.		
34. Housing for Central Govt. employees.		
35. Construction of houses for the retired and retiring Central Govt. servants who do not own any house in Delhi/New Delhi.		
36. Labour Laws.		
37. Allowances, etc. for North Eastern Regions.		May, 1982

1	2	3
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38. Recognition Rules.

April, 1979

39. Self-Financing Scheme to increase pension to the level of the last pay drawn for Central Govt. employees.

January, 1977

40. Special Session of National Council.

41. (i) Encashment of leave during service
(ii) Crediting of unavailed joining time to leave account.

August, 1987

Govt. have taken Final View in Respect of the Under-Mentioned Items. These views are yet to be Conveyed to the Members of the National Council in the Next Meeting.

42. Leave entitlement for industrial staff-Liberalisation therein.

43. Dispensing with security from Cashiers and insuing them against losses in transit.

44. Grant-in-aid for recreation clubs.

45. House Building advance—Matters relating to re-conveyance deed.

46. Revised ceiling on accumulation and encashment of earned leave—Extension of the benefit w e f. 1.1.1986.

47. Composite Hill Compensatory Allowance for Himachal Pradesh.

48. Inclusion of Press Colony near Coimbatore in the Urban Agglomeration of Coimbatore for enabling the Central Govt. employees working in the Press Colony area to get HRA/CCA at Coimbatore rates.

49. Upgradation of Towns on mid-term population estimates.

50. Non-availability of doctors in newly constructed Railway Hospitals.

[*Translation*]

Draft for Eighth Plan

1379. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the draft of the Eighth Five Year Plan has been prepared ;

(b) if so, the outlines thereof ; and

(c) whether Government propose to consult the Members of Parliament of the respective States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There is a Consultative Committee of Parliament attached to the Ministry of Planning which periodically reviews aspects relating to planning including the formulation of the Plans.

[*English*]

Purchase of Nuclear Submarine by Pakistan from Canada

1380. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA :

SHRI Y.S. MAHAJAN :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that Pakistan is buying six nuclear submarines from Canada ;

(b) if so, whether the purchase of nsubs by Pakistan poses a serious threat to this country ; and

(c) the countermeasures proposed to be taken to contain this threat ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SON-TOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) Unsubstan-

tiated press reports have come to notice indicating that Pakistan is considering the purchase of nuclear submarines from Canada.

(b) and (c) Government keeps all developments having a bearing on the country's security under constant observation and initiates appropriate counter-measures, from time to time, to maintain defence preparedness. The Indian Navy is re-equipped and modernised in keepin with the emerging threat perceptions.

National Commission on Agriculture

1381. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Commission on Agriculture in its recent report has stated that the rural women were denied their basic rights and remained neglected even 40 years after independence ; and

(b) if so, the steps contemplated in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI) : (a) The National Commission on Agriculture had submitted its report as far back as in 1976 and thereafter no report has been received. In the 1976 report there is no such observation that the rural women were denied their basic rights and remained neglected.

(b) Question does not arise.

Bomb Near the Railway Track

1382. SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some big metallic balls weighing 80 Kg each were found recently from railway track near Nizammuddin Railway Station, Delhi ;

(b) whether the Central Forensic Science Laboratory has examined the same ;

(c) if so, the observations thereof ;

(d) whether sabotage was found to be the objective of placing these bomb-like objects near the railway track ; and

(e) the possible origin of the balls ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) (a) On 4.12.1988, three metallic balls weighing about 73 kgs. each were found lying in the Nala under the Rail Bridge, Sarai Kale Khan, P.S. Nizammuddin.

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) to (e) According to the Central Forensic Science Laboratory, these spherical objects can be used in heavy vertical machines for balancing purposes. The possibility of their being used as bombs has been ruled out.

Scheduled Castes Benefited by 20-Point Programme in Kerala

1384. SHRI K. KUNJAMBU : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of Scheduled Castes benefited by the 20-Point Programme in Kerala during last three years ;

(b) the number of Scheduled Castes still living below poverty line in that State ; and

(c) the steps being taken to bring them above the poverty line ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI) : (a) During the last three years 1964-85 to 1986-87, the percentage of Scheduled Caste families benefited under the 20-Point Programme was 111.97%. During this period against the stipulated target of 1,45,000 Scheduled Caste families 1,62,360 Scheduled Caste families were benefited.

(b) and (c) The number of Scheduled Caste families living below the poverty

line in the State is not available. The steps being taken by the State Govt. to bring the poor Scheduled Caste families above the poverty line are mainly confined to income-generating family beneficiary programmes/schemes under the Special Component Plan. These schemes are in the sectors of animal husbandry, dairy development, fisheries, minor irrigation village and small industries, forestry, etc. Payment of minimum wages is also part of this effort.

Decline in Import of Electronic Equipments

1385. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been a decline in the import of electronic equipments during the last one year ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the steps taken to develop the latest technology in different areas indigenously ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Due to rapid growth of the indigenous computers industry, the import of computer and related items have reduced from a level of Rs. 200 crores in 1986 to Rs. 72 crores in 1987. Imports were allowed only for meeting specialised requirements in the areas like R & D involving interactive graphics, process control, computer aided manufacturing, image processing, artificial intelligence, real time and on-line application etc.

(c) For development of indigenous technology, a number of projects in different areas of electronics are being funded in R & D laboratories and Institutions. Between 1973 to 1987, the Department has spent over Rs. 64 crores involving 400 projects for technology development.

Besides this, the Department has taken up mission-oriented high-tech projects like C-DOT, Knowledge Based Computer Systems, Centre for Development of Advanced Computer Technologies (C-DACT) High Voltage DC Transmission (HVDC), etc.

Border Disputes

1386. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government are taking initiative to settle the border disputes between the States ;

(b) if so, the States whose border disputes are pending ;

(c) the major hurdles that come in the way for its solution ; and

(d) the new methods being considered by Government to resolve the border disputes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) to (d) Boundary disputes between the following States involving territorial claims/counter-claims are pending :—

(i) Maharashtra and Karnataka ;

(ii) Karnataka and Kerala ;

(iii) Assam and Nagaland ; and

(iv) Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh.

These disputes can be resolved only with the willing cooperation of the State Governments concerned and towards this end the Central Government will extend all possible assistance to the State Governments.

US-Technology Transfer to India

1387. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :

SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian and US officials had held discussions in United States recently on the question of approving US technological transfer to India under the 1983 Memorandum of understanding ; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) Indian and US officials met in Washington from January 20-21, 1988 to review the implementation procedures of the Indo-US Memorandum of Understanding on Technology Transfer of November 1984.

(b) The review meeting resulted in streamlining some procedures to facilitate greater trade and collaboration in advanced technology between India and the USA.

Delimitation Commission

1388. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 661 on 11 November, 1987 regarding Delimitation Commission and state :

(a) whether any decision for setting up of a Delimitation Commission has been taken so far ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H R BHARDWAJ) : (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The proposal for delimitation of Constituencies forms part of the proposals for electoral reforms. A decision on these proposals is to be taken only after consultation with the political parties. Such a consultation is yet to take place.

Computer for Delhi Police

1389. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE : PATIL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether new Computer has been opened in the Delhi Police ;

(b) if so, whether it has the capacity to store about one lakh criminal dossiers ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Yes Sir, the computer has the capacity to store information about the criminals including their physical features, modus operandi, past involvement etc. The computer will also store information about the missing persons, stolen vehicles, fire arms etc.

The computer will have 16 terminals connected to it. All the Police Districts in Delhi will have terminals.

Review of Anti Poverty Programmes

1390. SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA :

SHRI R.M. BHOYE :

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE :

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether anti-poverty programmes under implementation have been reviewed recently and whether their impact on the economically weaker sections has been studied :

(b) if so, the results, of these studies ; and

(c) the steps being taken, if any, to remove the drawbacks in the implementation of the anti-poverty plans ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The three major anti-poverty

programmes under implementation are : Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), National Rural Employment (NREP) and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP). No All India studies on RLEGP have been completed as yet. A number of evaluation studies have been, however, completed in respect of IRDP and NREP during the last 3-4 years. In the case of IRDP, concurrent evaluation had also been started from October, 1985. Main findings with regard to the impact of IRDP and NREP on the beneficiaries are as follows :

IRDP

- (i) Over 50 per cent of the beneficiaries assisted have crossed the old poverty line of Rs. 3500, but only 12% have crossed the raised poverty line of Rs. 6400.
- (ii) A very substantial number of beneficiaries have reported increases in their income on account of assistance received under the programmes.
- (iii) Majority of beneficiaries feel that family employment as well as consumption level had increased after being provided IRDP benefits.

NREP

- (i) The socio-economic status of the beneficiaries indicates that benefits of programme were, by and large, going to the categories for whom the programme is intended.
- (ii) the predominant sources of employment for the beneficiaries were the non-NREP works and thus the programme had provided in general, some supplementary and additional employment opportunities.
- (iii) Considering the focus of NREP being on providing additional employment in rural areas mainly during the lean months of the year, it could reasonably be concluded that the works under the programme, by and large, were meeting the objectives.

- (iv) About 80 per cent of the total employment under NREP during 1982-83 was shared by SC/ST and Backward Classes which accounted for 70 per cent of the sample size.

(c) Steps like issue of specific instructions to State Governments etc and amendment of guidelines, if necessary, are taken to remove the drawbacks in the implementation of the three programmes which come to light from time to time.

Importance to Production and Service Activities in Unorganised Sector

1391. DR. V. VENKATESH :
SHRI S B. SIDNAL :

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have given any importance to production and service activities in the unorganised sector to solve the country's unemployment problem ;

(b) if so, whether any steps have been taken in this regard ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI) :
(a) to (c) Government attaches importance to the production and service activities in the unorganised sector to solve the country's unemployment problem. Various steps envisaged in the Seventh Plan for achieving this objective are given below :—

- (i) In the agriculture sector, growth in agriculture production would be achieved through various measures such as special programmes for increasing the production of rice, coarse grains, etc., land improvement, intensification of horticultural development and afforestation, propagation of available technologies in dry land farming, expansion of activities in fisheries, dairy farm-

ing and animal husbandry sector, which in turn would generate substantial employment in rural areas.

- (ii) The programmes under village and small scale industries sector envisage upgradation of traditional skills, ensuring regular supply of goods and services, inculcating entrepreneurship in combination with improved methods of production through appropriate training and package of incentives and development of handloom industry and thereby play an important role in generating employment.

- (iii) Under the Integrated Rural Development Programme self-employment ventures are being provided to the persons living below poverty line in the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors.

- (iv) In addition, large scale employment is being generated under the irrigation, housing and transport sectors.

- (d) Question does not arise.

Use of Hindi in Government Offices

1392. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken any decision regarding putting up drafts for some categories of letters in Hindi language only by the officials who have obtained proficiency in Hindi in all offices of Union Government situated in 'A' and 'B' regions from 1st April, 1988 ; and

(b) if so, the details of guidelines circulated in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The employees who possess proficiency in Hindi and are working in the Central Government offices situated in Region

'A' and Regional 'B' which are notified under rule 10(4) of the Official Languages Rules, 1976, have been directed to submit drafts of the following categories of communications in Hindi with effect from 1st April, 1988 :

- (i) Communications to State Governments or U.T. Administrations in Region 'A' and Region 'B' and offices, undertakings, etc. of Central Government situated in these Regions or any person in these Regions
- (ii) Replies to communication, received in Hindi.
- (iii) Reply of application, appeal or representation from any employee written or signed in Hindi.

In addition to the Central Government offices, these orders also apply to Undertakings, companies, nationalised banks, etc. owned or controlled by the Central Government. The Department or office, etc. may issue order for the use of Hindi by employees possessing proficiency in Hindi for any purpose other than the purposes mentioned above keeping in view the nature of work and circumstances of their Department, office, etc.

Service Rules

1393. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether in August, 1987, Union Government had issued the instructions that the rulings given by the Supreme Court, High Courts or the Tribunal which are of general application should be kept in view while framing, amending and administering the various service rules applicable to Government servants ;

(b) if so, whether the instructions are not being followed strictly ; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) to (c) The conditions of service of Central Government

employees are regulated by various rules and regulations made in exercise of the powers vested in the President by the proviso to Article 309 of the Constitution. As these rules and regulations are statutory in character, they have the force of law and are justiciable. Consequently, the interpretations and rulings given by the Supreme Court, various High Courts and the Central Administrative Tribunals in regard to service matters have to be kept in view by all administrative authorities while framing, amending and administering the various service rules and regulations if such interpretations and rulings are of universal application. As the position in this regard is well understood, it has not been considered necessary to issue any general instructions. However, instructions have been issued in August 1987 to all Ministries and Departments emphasising once again that orders of the Central Administrative Tribunals in all individual cases may be complied and implemented within a time-frame

These instructions would apply except where it has been decided to prefer an appeal.

[Translation]

Seizure of Pistols and Revolvers

1394. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) since when ban has been imposed on bringing of pistols or revolvers or any other weapon by Indians returning from abroad ;

(b) the types and number of arms brought in the country after the imposition of each ban and the number of such arms seized upto January, 1988 ; and

(c) whether such seized pistols and revolvers are proposed to be sold to customs and police officials and Members of Parliament at the reserved price ; if so, the conditions laid down for the purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINIS-

TRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) Import of Fire arms under Baggage Rules and Gift Scheme was banned with effect from 13th November, 1986.

(b) Information is being collected from the field formations and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) Presently no such proposal is under consideration of the Government.

[English]

Housing Complex for CRPF at Rourkela

1395 SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is an acute shortage of accommodation for Central Reserve Police Force in the country ;

(b) if so, the steps taken to provide suitable accommodation to the Central Reserve Police Force ;

(c) whether any housing complex is proposed to be set up for the Central Reserve Police Force working and posted at Rourkela and other places in Orissa ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) There is only a marginal shortage of accommodation for the personnel of CRPF in the country as indicated below :—

Officers	—	About 19.42%
Subordinate Officers and men	—	About 16.83%
Civilian and Follower Staff	—	About 19.28%

(b) A construction programme for CRPF during the next five years has been prepared and is under consideration.

(c) and (d) There is no deployment of C.R.P.F. at Rourkela (Orissa), However, a 4 Battalions-Group Centre of CRPF has been constructed at Bhubaneshwar (Orissa)

Ship Passenger Service to Haj Pilgrims

1396. PROF. K V. THOMAS : Will the MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether ship passenger service will continue in 1988 for Haj Pilgrims from Bombay to Jeddah ; and

(b) if not, the reason therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) and (b) Government will shortly announce their decision in this regard.

Demands of National Federation of Defence Workers

1397. SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Federation of Defence Workers had served a notice on Government for going on direct action in support of their demands ; and

(b) if so, action taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SON-TOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The demands have been forwarded to the concerned Defence Organisations/Service HQs for consideration.

Central Committee on Prohibition and Drug Abuse

1398. SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have constituted a Central Committee on Prohibition and Drug Abuse, recently ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof including composition, aims, objectives and scope of the Committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Central Committee on Prohibition and Drug Abuse was constituted on 10.6.87. A copy of the Resolution dated 10.6.87 given in the statement below.

Statement

*No P-11011/1/85-PR
Government of India/Bharat Sarkar
Ministry of Welfare/Kalyan
Mantralaya*

Shastri Bhavan, 'A' Wing, 6th floor, Room No. 621, New Delhi
Dated: 10th June, 1987

RESOLUTION

In supersession of this Ministry's Resolution No P-11011/1/81-PR, dated 17th Sept. 1982, it has been decided to reconstitute the Central Committee on Prohibition and Drug Abuse. The composition of the reconstituted Committee will be as under :—

- i) Minister of State, Ministry of Welfare —Chairman
- ii) Deputy Minister, Ministry of Welfare —Member
- iii) Secretary, ministry of Welfare —Member
- iv) Secretary, Department of Women and Child Development —Member
- v) Secretary, Department of Youth Affairs and Sports —Member
- vi) Secretary, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare —Member
- vii) Secretary, Department of Chemicals and Petro-Chemicals —Member
- viii) Secretary, Ministry of Tourism —Member

ix) Joint Secretary, Ministry of Welfare (In charge of Prohibition and Drug Abuse)

—Member Secretary

Non-Official Members

- i) Smt. Shadtni Ranganathan, Hon. Secretary, T.T. Ranganathan Clinical Research Foundation, 91, Santhome High Road, Madras.
- ii) Father R.N. Prabhu, Principal, St. Alysins College, Mangalore-575003, Karnataka.
- iii) Shri Ramesh Gupta, Editor, 'Sun', C/O Sun Club, 8-B, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi.
- iv) Shri Narayan Singh Manaklao, Secretary, Opium De-addiction Treatment, Training and Research Trust, P.O. Manaklao, Distt. Jodhpur, Rajasthan.
- v) Swami Lokeshara Nand, Secretary, Ramakrishna Mission Cultural Institute, Ballyguange, Calcutta.
- vi) Smt. Vatsala Sivasubramaniam, Director, 'Sanjivini', 190, Under Defence Colony, Flyover, New Delhi-24.
- vii) Shri Pavipurranand Varma, President, All India Crime Prevention Society, 4-L.R. Bangalows, Kalpi Road, Kanpur.
- viii) Dr. (Smt.) R.K. Verma, 4/3, Bagh Farzana Road, Agra 282002.
- ix) Smt. Lalitha Balakrishnan, Convenor, Delhi Women's League, 6-Bhagwan Dass Road, New Delhi.
- x) Dr. B J. Prashantham, Director, Christian Counselling Centre, Post Bag-110, Sainathapuram, Vellore-632001.
- xi) Smt. Sheela Patel, Director, Society for Promotion of Area Resource Centres (SPARC),

52-Miami Apartments, Bhulbhai Desai Road, Bombay-400026.

- xii) Shri S.P. Keny, A/13, Municipal Building, 2nd Floor, Sion Agarwada, Sion (East), Bombay-400032.
- xiii) Swami Harinarayananand, General Secretary, Bharat Sadu Samaj, 22-Sardar Patel Marg, New Delhi-110021.
- xiv) Shri Deen Dayal Valmiki, 10-Mall Avenue, Nehru Bhavan Lucknow (U P.).
- xv) Shri Subhash Mendapurkar, Director, Society for Social uplift Action, Jagit Nagar 173225, Solan, H P.
- xvi) Smt. Pramila Srivastava, Director, Indian Council of Education, A/2/59, Safdarjang Enclave, New Delhi.
- xvii) Smt. Nirmala Deshpande, C/O. Harijan Sewak Sangh, Kingsway Camp, Delhi-110009.
- xviii) Shri P.R. Krishna Kumar, Executive Charman, International Institute of Ayurveda, Ramana-thapuram, Trichy Road, Coimbatore-641045.

Functions

1. To undertake periodical reviews of Prohibition policy and progress of prohibition in different States.
2. To study difficulties that may be encountered by the States in implementing the policy of prohibition and to recommend suitable measures to overcome such difficulties :
3. To suggest ways and means to intensify publicity in favour of prohibition both in areas already coming under prohibition and areas which do not ;

To promote scientific research and statistical studies in respect of the economic and social implications of prohibition and alcoholism in

respect of the economic and social implications of prohibition and alcoholism in particular in respect of subjects such as :—

- a) alternative economic uses of raw material now utilised in the production of alcoholic beverages and intoxicants.
 - b) rehabilitation of families whose existing avenues of employment may disappear consequent upon introduction of prohibition ; and
5. To recommend suitable measures to encourage and assist official and non-official agencies devoted to :—
 - i) Prohibition and temperance propaganda ;
 - ii) Care and rehabilitation of alcoholics and drink addicts ; and
 - iii) Scientific research in respect of problem associated with prohibition.
 6. To review the situation with regard to drug abuse in the country and assess the effectiveness of the antidrug programmes for prevention, counselling, treatment and rehabilitation of drug addicts ;
 7. To suggest measures to develop a comprehensive system for collection, storage, documentation, analysis and evaluation of data from various sources on a continuing basis ;
 8. To suggest ways and means to strengthen social and educational institutions at community level for increasing awareness and imparting preventive education supportive activities at the family, school and locality level to curb the spread of drug abuse ;
 9. To review the impact of publicity through media on various sections of society and to suggest appropriate steps for ensuring a healthy and positive effect ;

10. To suggest ways and means of involving voluntary, civic organisations, parent teacher in associations and other community based organisations in drug abuse control programme ; and
11. To suggest appropriate measures for mobilising society for effective control of illicit of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.

Tenure of the Committee

The tenure of the Committee is for three years, i.e. with effect from 10th June 1987 upto 30th June, 1990.

Order

Ordered that the Resolution be published in the Gazette of India for general information.

S/d

(Asha Das)

Joint Secretary to the Govt. of India

Survey Regarding Drug Addicts

1399. DR. PHULRENU GUHA : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to conduct any survey of drug addicts in the country ; and

(b) if so, when and the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI) : (a) and (b) Government has requested the State Governments to assess the situation with regard to drug addiction in their States and to propose projects for survey in selected places as per need.

Incentives to Promote Excellence in Sports among Defence Personnel

1400. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have introduced any incentives to promote excellence in sports amongst the defence personnel ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the results thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SON-TOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Special incentives like out of turn promotions, grant of awards and financial benefits have been introduced in the Services to promote excellence in sports. Services Teams/Sportsmen have shown commendable performance in various national and international championships.

Use of Yag Medical Lasers in Army Hospitals

1401. SHRI K.S. RAO : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Army Hospitals have recently acquired two "Yag Medical Lasers" ; and

(b) if so, the various advantages of these Lasers compared to the traditional means of surgery ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SON-TOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Laser surgery, compared to the traditional methods in surgery, is more precise, as it limits the incision to a fraction of a millimeter, which is vital in Neuro-Surgery. It also has a coagulatory effect since it cauterises whilst making incisions, thereby reducing blood loss. Laser surgery can also be performed in certain circumstances under local anaesthesia, reducing thereby, the period which the patient needs to remain in hospital.

Atrocities on SCs/STs

1402. SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state the total inci-

dents involving atrocities on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes from November, 1987 to January, 1988 State/Union Territory-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI) : The information is under collection and will be laid on the table of the House.

Programme for Rural Welfare

1403. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Planning Commission has suggested to undertake any programme

for the welfare of rural women ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the funds earmarked to implement the programme during Seventh Plan ; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BIREN SINGH LINGTI) : (a) and (b) The Seventh Five Year Plan provides considerable emphasis on the welfare of women, through an integrated multidisciplinary approach involving various sectors of development. These cover employment, education, health, Nutrition, application of science and technology and other related aspects of areas of interest to women.

Steps have been taken to extend facilities to enable women to participate actively in the employment generating activities. These include : fixing of certain percentages for women beneficiaries in programme like IRDP, TRYSEM and some animal husbandry schemes ; availability of credit facilities through Women Development Corporations and other financial institutions and imparting technical and vocational training etc. Some income generating schemes such as "Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas",

"Support to Training and Employment Programme", "Socio-Economic Programme for Women" and "Grant to Voluntary Organisations for Action oriented and Income Generating schemes" are under implementation for women. Women's Polytechnics and Vocational Training Programmes are being taken up to improve employability of women.

Pre-school centres, as adjuncts to primary middle schools would help in improving girls' enrolment in these classes. Moreover non-formal education centres and adult education centres exclusively for girls and women are also being set up to improve literacy of girls, condensed courses of education for girls are being taken up to improve their education levels.

The major thrust under Health sector is being directed towards reduction of maternal and infant mortality rates. Expansion of MCH care, universal immunisation, promotion of health consciousness and nutrition education are given priority. Besides, Nutrition supplement, iron and folic acid tablets are given to mothers for bridging calorie vitamin gap as well as for fighting anaemia.

Apart from above, schemes have been taken up by the Department of Women and Child Development for building public opinion against atrocities on women and for generating awareness among the masses about the need for improvement of women's status.

(c) and (d) Earmarking of funds is not being done for these schemes. However, adequate provisions are being made in the Plans under respective sectors for various schemes that benefit women.

Job Opportunities for Women

1404. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken any steps to create more jobs opportunities for women ;

(b) if so, the schemes drawn up to help more women getting job ; and

(c) the guidelines and financial assistance given to the States for creating job opportunities for women ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI) : (a) and (b) The Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90) provides major thrust on the generation of productive employment through increase in cropping intensity and irrigation facilities ; extension of new agricultural technologies to low productivity regions/groups ; measures to create rural productive assets ; expansion of labour intensive activities ; expansion of primary education and basic health facilities and changes in the pattern of industrial growth. Steps have been taken to extend facilities to enable women to participate actively in these activities. These mainly include : fixing of certain percentages for women beneficiaries in programmes like IRDP, TRYSEM and some animal husbandry schemes, availability of credit facilities through Women Development Corporations and other financial institutions and imparting technical and vocational training etc. Besides above, some of the income generating schemes such as Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA), Support to Training-cum-Employment for Women (STEP), Socio-Economic Programmes for Women and Grant to Voluntary Organisations for action oriented and income-generating schemes are also under implementation exclusively for women.

An Advisory Committee at the Centre has been set up under the Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 to advise the Government

for the purpose of providing increasing employment opportunities to women.

(c) Guidelines with respect to women's participation in employment generating schemes have been issued by the concerned Ministries/Departments. Financial assistance to States is given in the form of block grant for all development activities including measures for creating job opportunities to women.

Recommendations of High Level Committee on Ex-Servicemen

1405. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of recommendations made by the High Level Committee on problems of Ex-servicemen :

(b) the details of the recommendations implemented by the Government so far ; and

(c) steps being taken to implement the remaining recommendations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SON-TOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) to (c) Copies of the report of the High Level Committee on problems of Ex-servicemen were laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on 30th July, 1985. Statement-I indicating the position about action taken/implementation of the recommendations of the High Level Committee that have been accepted or partly accepted is given below. Another Statement-II indicating the recommendations of the HLC that are likely to be accepted, have not been accepted, or are under consideration, is given below.

Statement-I

Position about Action Taken/Implementation of the accepted Recommendations of the High Level Committee on Problems of Ex-Servicemen (HLC).

Progress on Implementation of Accepted Recommendations of HLC

Sl. No.	Recommendation	Subject	Action taken and progress of Implementation.
1	2	3	4

Employment

1.	15.2	Definition of an Ex-servicemen.	Recommendation accepted. Notification regarding revised definition has been issued.
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1	2	3	4
2.	15.6	Special ex-service-men placement drives	The Department of Personnel and Training has issued an O.M. on 12th Sept 86 specifying procedure for the placement of ex-servicemen in Government Jobs, Ministries are now required to intimate vacancies in their departments three months in advance to the DGR. Pooling of vacancies are also envisaged. Deptt. of Personnel and Training have reiterated their instructions.
	15.7	Latera 1 induction into suitable Group 'A' and 'B' posts.	State/UT Governments were addressed in April 1986 to constitute Special Committees for identification of Group 'A' and 'B' posts into which retiring defence personnel could be induced laterally during the last year of their service. Some of the State Governments have formed such Committees Some of the Ministries are also doing the exercise
4.	15.8	Improvement in the Discharge Certificate	A revision of the format of Discharge Book is under review to help computerisation.
5.	15.9	Sponsoring of ex-servicemen for reserved as well as un-reserved vacancies by Employment Exchanges and for reserved vacancies by Rajya/Zila Sainik Boards.	The recommendation has been implemented. Necessary instructions were issued by the Director General of Employment and Training in July, 1985.
6	15.10	Dereservation of reserved posts for ex-servicemen strictly in accordance with existing rules. 30 clear, clear days for confirming non-availability. Carry forward of reserved vacancies for at least one year.	The Department of Personnel and Training has issued orders in this regard on 12/20-3-1987.

1	2	3	4
7.	15.11	Modification and amendments to Recruitment Rules.	The Department of Personnel and Training has issued notification in Feb. 86 further relaxing the educational qualifications required for ex-servicemen for re-employment against reserved vacancies. Wide publicity has been given to this notification in newspapers and magazines. Deptt. of Personnel and Training in consultation with UPSC have circulated the amendments to be made in recruitment rules for induction of Ex-servicemen.
8.	15.12	Revitalisation of Rajya and Zila Sainik Boards.	<p>The State Governments have been requested at appropriate level for implementation in full of the recommendations of the Committee on Revitalisation. The State-wise position is given below :</p> <p>(a) <i>Implemented</i>—Haryana, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Tripura.</p> <p>(b) <i>Mostly Implemented</i>—Gujarat, HP, J and K, Kerala, MP, Orissa, Punjab, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu and W. Bengal.</p> <p>(c) <i>Partially implemented</i>—A.P., Bihar, UP and Rajasthan.</p> <p>(d) <i>Not yet implemented</i>—Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya and Nagaland.</p> <p>(e) As regards UTs, necessary Government sanction has been accorded by the Ministry of Home Affairs on 25 July 85. Implementation is not yet completed. For Delhi, Government have sanctioned additional posts recently.</p>
9.	15.13	Absorption of released short Service Commissioned Officers.	SSCOs are being absorbed in the nationalised banks as Security Officers/Assistant Security Officers and in Para Military Forces. During 1986, 20 officers have been absorbed in banks and para military forces.

1	2	3	4
10.	15.14	Avenues and opportunities for Ex-servicemen in new areas of Nation building tasks.	No new task force has been raised since 1985 due to paucity of funds. An Eco Task Force (TA) comprising battalion HQ and two companies (totals strength 200 approx) is proposed to be raised in J and K. Some States are constituting Peace Keeping Forces. Employment of Ex-servicemen in DTC, Delhi Police BSF etc. are also being progressed.
11.	15.16	Maintenance of detailed data to match requirements of jobs in civilian departments.	Sanction for purchase of a computer has been issued. Proposal for additional staff is under consideration.
12.	15.22	Short Service Commissioned Officers commissioned on or after 10th Jan. 1968 be permitted to count their full military service upto 5 years and 50% beyond 5 years for purpose of fixation of pay on re-employment but not for seniority.	Orders issued in November 1984.
13.	15 24	Suitable enhancement in existing exemptable limit of Pension (Rs. 250/-) on re-employment of officer pensioners in Govt. jobs.	The Department of Personnel and Training has issued a letter on 4th April '86 raising the limit of exemption of pension for officers to Rs. 500/- from Rs. 250/- in fixation of pay on re-employment.
14.	15.25	Protection of previous basic pay and grant of one increment in the higher pay scale to re employed ex-servicemen on promotion to a higher post or grade.	Accepted. Orders issued on 31-7-1986.
Training			
15.	15.26	Training for JCOs/OR and their equivalents at various Regimental Centres	Army and Navy have started implementing this recommendation. Air HQ have regretted their inability to do so.

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and Training Establishments in three Services.

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| 16. | 15.27 | Formal Facilities for resettlement training of officers. | The recommendation is under implementation. Kamraj University Madurai and Punjabi University are conducting MBA courses for officers. Progressively 570 officers will be trained per year. Arrangements are also being made with Indira Gandhi Open University for courses in a wide range of disciplines. |
| 17. | 15.28 | Meaningful training programmes for retirees by the Services. | Army and Navy have started implementing this recommendation. Air HQ have regretted their inability to do so. |
| 18. | 15.29 | Equation of military qualifications, trades and professional experience with civil equivalents. | New directory on Equation of Service Trades with Civil Trades has been published and issued. State Government have been requested to adopt them. |

Self-Employment

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| 19. | 15.32 | Statutory reservation at the Central and State Government levels to help ex-servicemen in self-employment schemes. | State Government have been addressed at the level of Chief Minister and Chief Secretary for making statutory reservation in self employment schemes. Some State Governments have made some reservations for ex-servicemen in self-employment schemes like allotment of plots, sheds, agencies etc. Reservation has been made in case of fertilizer agencies and in the case of oil products for specified categories of persons. |
| 20. | 15.33 | Services to encourage ex-servicemen to under-take small self employment projects. | All the three services HQ i.e. Navy, Air Force and Army HQ have issued letters to their Commandants on 16th April '85, 14 November '85 and 7th July '86 respectively. The recommendation has been implemented and wet canteen/shops of various types have been given to a number of ex-servicemen by various units of all the three Services. |

1	2	3	4
21.	15.34	Central and State Governments to accord preferential treatment to ex-servicemen in self employment.	Same as mentioned under 15.32.
22.	15.35	Ancillary units by ex-servicemen for manufacture and supply of items to Defence industries.	An exercise is being carried out by the Ministry of Defence to identify the items which could be set aside for manufacture by the Ex-servicemen.
<i>Pension</i>			
23.	15.36	An amendment to the terms of reference of the Fourth Pay Commission for examining the pension policy of past pensioners.	Terms of reference of the Fourth Pay Commission were amended accordingly. The Fourth Pay Commission has since submitted its report and orders thereon have issued.
24.	15.39	Restoration of commuted value of pension.	Orders have been issued by the Department of Pensions on restoration of Commuted value after 15 years from retirement, where a portion had been commuted.
25.	15.40	Rearranging work of sanctioning of pension of service personnel.	Sanctioning of pension in respect of Navy and Air Force Personnel has been decentralised to CDA (Navy) and DCDA (AF). Sanction of pensions to Army and Navy personnel is being done now through computerisation.
26.	15.41	Simplifying the procedure for sanction and disbursements of pension.	The procedure for sanctioning and disbursement of pension to servicemen has been simplified by introducing LPC-cum-Working Sheet to be sent by Record Officer. A system of direct payment of pensions through banks has also been introduced.
27.	15.42	Improvement of existing facilities in CDA(P), Allahabad.	Sanction for the construction of office and storage accommodation has been issued. Similarly sanction for 102 residential quarters for CDA(P) has also been issued.

1	2	3	4
28.	15.-3	Grant of family pension to widows of pre 1.1.1964 Pensioners.	Government orders for grant of ordinary family pension to the families of armed Forces Personnel who retired or died prior to 1.1.64 were issued in August 1985. These orders also covered dependants of other Rank reservists. Procedures have been simplified ; most of the claims have been sanctioned by CDA(P) and the Computer Centres.
<i>Code of Conduct</i>			
29.	15.46	Code of Conduct	These recommendations are of general nature and suitable instructions have been issued for this purpose, State Governments have also been addressed.
30.	15.47	Chief Ministers, Other Ministers and senior serving military officers should meet ex-servicemen during their tours.	
31.	15.48	Revival of practice of Sainik Samelans for ex-servicemen by the Chief Ministers and Collectors.	
32.	15.49	Timely assistance and dignified treatment by the State Govts. and District Administration.	These recommendations are of general nature and suitable instructions have been issued for this purpose, State Governments have also been addressed.
33.	15.50	Service personnel should keep in touch with ex-servicemen.	
34.	15.51	Service Hqrs. should organise pre-retirement orientation courses.	
35.	15.52	IAS trainees at LBS Academy to be given lectures on their responsibilities towards ex-servicemen.	
36.	15.53	Ex-servicemen should themselves display a high sense of discipline and conduct.	

1	2	3	4
37.	15.54	Amendments to land Reforms Act and Rules to protect land holding of Defence personnel and reservations in assignment of surplus land.	<p>Raksh Mantri addressed a letter to Chief Ministers of all State in March 1985 for making suitable amendments to Land Tenancy Laws. Based on the request from Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Rural Development had drawn the attention of the State Govts. to this recommendation of the High Level Committee and they were also requested to give high priority in the allotment of surplus land to ex-servicemen. Latest position regarding land Tenancy Act in the States is as follows :</p> <p>(a) Some provisions in this regard in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, HP, J and K, Kerala, Karnataka, MP, Manipur, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura and UP (18 States).</p> <p>(b) There is no problem on this account in the States of Arunachal Pradesh Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Sikkim (5 States).</p> <p>(c) Provision in this regard has yet to be made in West Bengal (1 State). As regards surplus lands, some States have provisions for ex-servicemen (e-g Bihar, J and K, Orissa). The States have been requested to make necessary provisions.</p>
38.	15.55	Housing Boards under State Govts. and UTs to reserve a minimum of 10% of the house sites/houses for the ex-servicemen.	<p>Ministry of Works and Housing have issued a letter in 1985 to Secretaries-in-charge of all State Govts./UTs requesting them that reservation should be made by all the Housing Boards/Development authorities for ex-servicemen. The percentage could, however, be determined as per the local requirement of each State/UT. The state-wise position regarding percentage reservation of house sites/houses is given below :</p>

1	2	3	4
			Andhra Pradesh (—, 5) Bihar (10, 10) Haryana (20, 10) J and K (7, —) Karnataka (9, 10) Maharashtra (—, 5) Meghalaya (—, —) Orissa (5, 5) Rajasthan (10, 2) Tripura (—, —) West Bengal (—, 5) Assam (—, —) Gujarat (2 Gunthas, 10) H P. (10, 10) Kerala (3, 8) M.P. (3, 3) Manipur (—, —) Nagaland (—, —) Punjab (8, 8) Sikkim (—, —) Tamil Nadu (8½, 8½) U.P. (4, 4)

State which do not have provision have been requested to make them.

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| 39. | 15.57 | Children of retiring Defence personnel studying in Central Schools be given automatic admission in Central Schools at or near the place where the parents settle down on retirement. | Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan have issued necessary instructions in March 1985 that children of Defence Personnel studying in Central Schools be given admission in any Central School in places where the parents on retirement from services settle down. The question of getting priority for such children is now being taken up with the Deptt. of Education. |
| 40 | 15.59 | Existing facilities in Military hospitals be enhanced for ex-servicemen. | A proposal for adding 1,155 beds to meet the needs of Ex-servicemen in various Military Hospitals has been prepared. |
| 41. | 15.60 | States/UTs to extend free medical treatment to Ex-servicemen. | Ministry of Health had circulated Karnataka Model of medical facilities for Ex-servicemen to all States. Information received from Rajya Sainik Boards indicated that medical facilities are available to all categories of personnel in State Hospitals including ex-servicemen |

1	2	3	4
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upto a stipulated annual income i.e. Rs. 3,600/-. The States have been requested to extend this facilities for Ex-servicemen.

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| 42. | 15.61 | Extension of canteen facilities in distts. with large number of Ex-servicemen. | Canteen facilities for ex-servicemen are being expanded in a phased manner. |
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Reorganization of Directorate General of Resettlement

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| 43. | 15.62 | Re-organising and strengthening of Dte. General Resettlement. | |
| 44. | 15.63 | Restructing of Dte. General Resettlement. | A proposal for strengthening of Dte. General Resettlement is under finalisation. Sanction for purchase of a computer has already been issued. The position regarding revitalisation of Sainik Boards Organisations in States/UT/s is given against recommendation No. 15.12. |
| 45. | 15.64 | Revitalisation of Sainik Board Orgn | |
| 46. | 15.65 | Strengthening of Zona' Resettlement Dtes. and provision of staff at Static Headquarters. | |
| 47. | 15.66 | Maintaining a data bank of retiring personnel in suitable EDP system. | |
| 48. | 15.67 | Major publicity drive using all media. | |
| 49. | 15.60 | New publications/hand outs for ex-servicemen. | A new bi-monthly magazine 'Sainik Punarvas' is being published since mid-August '86. The magazine covers genera articles of interest to ex-servicemen, employment guide-lines, various relaxations and concessions available to ex-servicemen. Copies are issued free of cost to all Rajya Sainik Boards/Zila Sainik Boards and Service Units. Programmes are also arranged on TV and radio. |

Statement-II

*Statement Indicating the Position about Recommendations of the H.L.C.
that have been Partly Accepted*

Sl. No.	Recommendation No.	Subject	Present Position
1	2	3	4
1.	15.19	Simplification and uniform application of orders governing initial fixation of pay and other benefits on re-employment of ex-servicemen.	Deptt. of Personnel and Training have issued consolidated orders on 31-7-1986 about pay-fixation, etc. of re-employed pensioners and non-pensioners including ex-servicemen. The Ministry of Finance (Banking Division) have also issued orders in June 1986. There are no general orders applicable to all ex-servicemen employed in Public Sector Undertakings. The matter is under review.
2.	15.20	Non-pensioners ex-servicemen be permitted to count their full military service upto 5 years and 50 % beyond 5 years for increments in pay on re-employment but not for seniority.	Orders issued by the Deptt. of Pers. and Training on 31st July 1986 giving the benefit of past service to re-employed non-pensioners ex-servicemen in the matter of pay-fixation. The Banking Division of the Ministry of Finance have also issued some orders in June 1986 which give some benefit of past service in the matter of pay fixation. There are no general orders applicable to all PSUs. This is under review.
3.	15.23	Ex-servicemen on re-employment be permitted to count their total military service for grant of loans and advances as also for allotment of family accommodation.	No loan or advance to Govt. servants except House Building Advance is related to the length of service. As regards House Building Advance the Ministry of Urban Development have agreed to count previous military service for purposes of grant of House Building Advance. Orders have issued. As regards counting of previous military service for purpose of allotment of residential Govt. accommodation it can be counted only in case of non-pensioners ; that too if it counts for other purposes like seniority, quasi-permanency (but not leave).

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4. 15.38

Appointing a permanent Standing Committee for inter-relating the cost of living index to the pensions.

This recommendation has been partly accepted. While no Standing Committee is being appointed for inter-relating the cost of living index to the pensions, Government have decided that the pensioners, drawing pension upto Rs. 1750 will be fully compensated for the rise in the cost of living like the serving employees drawing upto Rs. 3500 ; relief to pensioners drawing pension above Rs. 1750 will be on a graded scale, as recommended by the Pay Commission on the same basis as for serving employees.

5. 15.56

Rent Control Legislation should provide for retiring Defence personnel to get back their houses for self occupation on a time-bound basis and under summary procedure. Financial assistance to ex-servicemen for house construction ; loansl on concessiona rates.

It has not been found feasible to grant loans from the Group Insurance Scheme for construction of houses for ex-servicemen or for loans at concessional rates for the purpose. The State Govts. have been addressed at the level of Chief Ministers and Chief Secretaries for necessary amendment to the Rent Control Acts to enable speedy restoration of houses of Ex-servicemen. Many States have made some provision though it is not adequate. Kerala and Punjab have made provision for summary disposal of cases and restoration of houses on a time bound basis. A model amendment to Rent Control Acts has been circulated to the States for consideration in December 86. Rajasthan has since passed an Act making all the necessary provisions in the interests of Ex-servicemen. Assam and Tamil Nadu are also promoting suitable legislation.

6. 15.58

State Govts. should provide reservation facilities and concessions to the wards of Ex-servicemen for admission to professional institutions.

There is some reservation already in professional institutions for wards of Servicemen killed in action/disabled etc. Govt. have not found it feasible to have any more reservation.

Statement—II*List of recommendations likely to be accepted*

- I. 1. 15.1 Ex-Servicemen as a separate category in the 1991 Census.

(List of recommendations not accepted but will otherwise be taken care of through other schemes)

- II. 1. 15.30 Establishment of a National Ex-servicemen Financial Corporation at the Centre.
2. 15.31 The proposed Corporation could render all assistance including training to ex-servicemen for starting self-employment ventures.
3. 15.44 Proposal for a plan outlay of Rs. 170 crores at the Central and Rs. 180 crores at the State Government levels.
4. 15.45 Allocation of funds vide 15.44 to be spread over a period of five years of the Seventh Five year Plan.

(List of recommendations not accepted)

- III. 1. 15.3 Enactment of a comprehensive National Ex-servicemen Resettlement Act and a Draft Model Act for States.
2. 15.5 Establishment of an Ex-servicemen Resettlement Commission (Commissioner).
3. 15.15 Assured employment upto the age of 58 years. Considered and not found feasible.
4. 15.17 Modalities for assured employment upto 58 years of age Considered and not found feasible.
5. 15.18 Dismantling of concessions after acceptance of assured employment upto the age of 58 years.
6. 15.21 Seniority and pay fixation of Emergency Commissioned and Short Service Commissioned Officers who joined pre-commission training or who were commissioned after 1st November 1962, but before 10 January 1968 and appointed against un-reserved vacancies.

(List of recommendations under consideration)

- IV. 1. 15.4 Constituting a Parliamentary Committee consisting of Members from both the Houses.
2. 15.37 Rank for Rank pension and grant of increased pension to old pensioners whenever pensions are revised-matter sub-judice before the Supreme Court.

Operation of Sikh Extremists Activities from Canada Based Organisations

1406. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU :
SHRI S.M. GURADDI :
SHRI LAKSHMAN MALICK :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have seen reports in the press to the effect that activities of sikh extremists are being operated from their organisations based in Canada ;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereon ; and

(c) whether the matter has been taken up with Canadian Government and if so, the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Government are deeply concerned about the activities of Sikh extremists and their organisations in Canada. The issue has been taken up from time to time with the Canadian authorities and our misgivings about the activities of North-America based extremists, directed against the unity and integrity of our country, have been conveyed to them. The Canadian Government have assured their cooperation in dealing with such activities.

Shortage of Rainfall

1407. SHRI MUKUL WASNIK :
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether out of 35 meteorological sub-divisions in the country, only 14 have received excess or normal rainfall in 1987 ;

(b) whether Government have taken note of the shortage of rainfall ; and

(c) if so, what steps Government are taking to forestall the human and cattle

sufferings that may result from the shortage of rainfall ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The primary responsibility of providing of relief to the drought affected people and cattle lies with the respective State Governments. The Centre is supplementing these efforts by providing appropriate financial assistance to the concerned State Governments. During 1987-88, after the failure of monsoon rains, an amount of Rs. 1216 crores has been allocated to drought affected 15 States and 6 Union Territories for relief measures.

Seizure of Charas

1408. SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA :
SHRI SOMNATH RATH :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that 652 kg of charas worth Rs. 20 crores has been seized in the capital during the first week of February, 1988, if so, the details thereof ;

(b) whether it is a biggest haul of charas seized in the capital ;

(c) the estimated value of charas seized in the capital during the last one year ; and

(d) the action taken by Government in each case ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) to (c) 657 kg. charas was recovered by the Crime Branch of Delhi Police in the first week of 1988. It is one of the biggest hauls of charas.

During the year 1986-87, 1479 kg. 470 gm. charas was seized in Delhi and its value in the International Market is about Rs. 44 crores.

(d) During 1986-87, 491 cases have been registered and 503 persons arrested in these cases. Out of the 486 cases challaned, there has been conviction in 9 cases, acquittal in 60 cases and 417 cases are pending trial.

A constant watch is maintained on the suspects and close liaison is maintained with other enforcement agencies.

Damages DUE to Bird Hits to IAF Planes in Jamnagar

1409. **SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA :**
Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indian Air Force planes have been facing a major disaster due to bird-hits at Jamnagar in Gujarat ;

(b) if so, the number of planes damaged/crashed there as a result thereof ;

(c) the estimated loss of life and property during the last two years on this account ; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to avoid such accidents in future ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI
SANTOSH MOHAN DEV) :** (a) and (b)
No, Sir. During the last two years there were two cases of accidents to IAF aircraft in Jamnagar area due to bird-hits.

(c) There was no loss of life. In addition to the loss of the aircraft that were destroyed, crops belonging to civilians worth Rs. 5,000/- were damaged in one of the accidents.

(d) The following steps have been taken to minimise aircraft accidents due to bird strikes :

- i) Airfield Environment Management Committees have been set up under the Chairmanship of the concerned Collector/Distt. Magistrate to take

necessary steps to sanitise the environment around airfields and make it safe for flying.

- ii) Bird hazard combat teams have been established at 5 selected airfields on an experimental basis. These teams report bird activity to pilots and also kill/scare away birds.

- iii) Bird watchers are employed at airfields to keep pilots informed about bird activity in the airfield circuit areas.

- iv) Publicity drive by means of radio, TV, newspapers and posters is undertaken to educate the general public about the hazard from birds to aircraft, and the necessity to sanitise the environment around airfields.

- v) The State Governments and local bodies are regularly impressed upon to take steps for the sanitisation of areas outside the perimeter of defence airfields.

[Translation]

Acquisition of AWACS War Planes from USSR

1410. **SHRI PARASRAM BHARD-
WAJ :**

SHRI G. BHOOPATHY :

SHRI Y.S. MAHAJAN :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to acquire AWACS war planes from the USSR ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SON-
TOSH MOHAN DEV) :** (a) and (b) The need to equip the Indian Air Force with aircraft having early warning and control systems is under consideration of the

Government. It would not be in the public interest to disclose further details in this regard.

[English]

Introduction of Knowledge-Based Computer System

1411. **SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK ;**

SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO :

Will the **PRIME MINISTER** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to introduce Knowledge-based Computer System ;

(b) if so, its main purpose ;

(c) the cost of the project ;

(d) the steps taken to introduce this system ; and

(e) to what extent it would help in increasing the efficiency ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS, AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) Yes, Sir. Government has launched a national level project entitled Knowledge Based Computer System Development Programme with UNDP assistance. The Project is of five year duration starting September 1986.

(b) The major objective of this project is to gain expertise in the Knowledge Based Computer System (KBCS) technology with applications in a variety of areas of socio-economic importance like medical care, primary education, industrial productivity, communication among people using different languages, etc

(c) The budget outlay for the project is Rs. 8 crores with the UNDP assistance of US \$ 5.25 million.

(d) The Knowledge Based Computer System is currently at research and develop-

ment stage. When fully developed the KBCS will find wide spread applications in various sectors of economy and decision making.

(e) The KBCS would help the decision making to be uniform, faster, optimal, comprehensive and based on wider perspective and experience.

Schemes for Lakshadweep Islands

1412. **SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :**

SHRI MANIK REDDY :

Will the Minister of **PLANNING** be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Prime Minister during his recent visit to Lakshadweep Island indicated that the schemes were being prepared for the speedy development of those islands ;

(b) the details of the schemes which are being prepared for the development of these islands ; and

(c) the funds allocated for the purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The third meeting of Island Development Authority was held under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister on 29th December, 1987 at Kavaratti Lakshadweep. The Island Development Authority discussed various policies, developmental plans implementation strategy for speedy, environmentally sound development of the two groups of Islands, viz: Lakshadweep and Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Prime Minister indicated this during his recent visit to Lakshadweep Islands. Schemes for transportation, communication, tourism, setting up of an Integrated Lakshadweep Corporation, Human Resource Development, Fisheries Development, training of personnel, setting up of decentralised non-polluting industries, etc. are some of the developmental plan schemes considered

and approved by the IDA for implementation. The approved outlay for the Seventh Five Year Plan for Lakshadweep Islands is Rs. 4390 lakhs. The developmental schemes indicated above would be implemented within this on the basis of approved Annual Plan outlays.

Persons Uprooted Due to Development Project

1413. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :
SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK :
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :
SHRI MANIK REDDY :

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of tribal families have been uprooted on account of development projects ; and

(b) if so, the number of such families uprooted during the past two years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI) : (a) and (b) The required information is yet to be received from all State Govts./UT Administrations and Central Ministries/Departments. As soon as the same is received it will be laid on the Table of the House.

Indo-USSR Agreement for Purchase of Nuclear Reactors

1414. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :
SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK :
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :
SHRI MANIK REDDY :
SHRI S.M. GURADDI :
SHRI KAMAL NATH :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any agreement has been signed between India and the USSR for the purchase of nuclear reactors ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the funds allocated for the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Discussions are continuing on the technical, economic and other aspects of the Soviet offer to assist in the setting up of pressurised light water reactors. Government have taken no decision in the matter.

(c) Does not arise.

Various Organisations for Welfare of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes of Gujarat Receiving Grants

1415. SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the registered organisations working for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, Women, Destitutes and Aged in Gujarat which are getting central assistance ;

(b) the basis on which assistance is given to registered organisations ;

(c) the total assistance given for the year 1986 and 1987 for the purpose to the above organisations in Gujarat ;

(d) whether Government propose to extend such assistance to the organisations working for rehabilitation of drug addicts, also ;

(e) if so, the outlines of the policy framed for the assistance to Drug Addicts and Rehabilitation Organisation ; and

(f) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI) : (a) and (c) The following Voluntary organisations have been given grant-in-aid as shown against each in Gujarat during 1986 and 87 for running schemes for welfare of the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and women in Gujarat :

Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes

	Rs.
1. Harijan Sevak Singh, Kingsway Camp, Delhi.	8,11,324 (86-87) 1,61,768 (87-88)
2. Bharatiya Samaj Unnati Mandal, Bhiwandi.	73,504 (86-87) 73,504 (87-88)
3. Social Work and Research Centre, Tilonia, Ajmar.	3,33,350 (87-88)
4. Bharatiya Adivasi Vikas Parishad, New Delhi.	43,080 (86-87)
5. Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Singh, Delhi.	1,00,230 (86-87)
6. Vikas Vidyalaya, Wadhawan City.	53,010 (86-87)
7. Shri Kanta Stree Vikas Grah, Rajkot.	80,550 (86-87)

(b) Voluntary organisations of all India Character which are registered bodies are eligibles for grant-in-aid. In selecting organisations the record of service and the activities undertaken by them are taken into account. Under the Central scheme of aid to Voluntary organisations for welfare of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes the organisations are provided assistance upto 80 per cent of the outlay.

Under the centrally sponsored scheme of assistance for setting up of training centres for rehabilitation of women in distress, the expenditure is shared between the Central Government, State Government and the voluntary organisations on 45 : 45 : 75 : 10.

(d) and (e) Grants-in-aid to the eligible Voluntary organisations are already being given under the Central Sector Scheme for counselling, guidance and treatment of drug addicts, their follow-up and rehabilitation, preventive education, awareness building programmes against drug addiction. Grant-in-aid of Rs. 50,940/- has been given to the Nasha Bandi Mandal, Ahmedabad, for setting up a counselling centre for follow-up and rehabilitation of drug addicts and for holding a deaddiction camp for their treatment during the current financial year 1987-88.

(f) Does not arise.

Negotiations with Britain for Design of Aircraft Carriers

1416. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India has started negotiations with Britain for design and development of three modern aircraft carriers with ski jump to operate Harrier aircrafts ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SON-TOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Purchase of Jaguars from U.K.

1417. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL :
SHRI KRISHNA SINGH :
CH. RAM PARKASH :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have agreed to purchase more Jaguars from the U.K. ;

(b) whether a number of agreements in regard to the purchase of aircrafts from U.K. have been signed ;

(c) if so, the total number of Jaguars so far supplied to India ;

(d) whether the other remaining Jaguars are under construction in India ; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SON-TOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (e) The Government entered into contracts with M/s British Aerospace of the U.K. for the supply of Jaguar aircraft both in fly-away condition and licence manufacture in India. It would not be in the public interest to disclose details of these contracts.

Effect of Resources Crunch on Seventh five Year Plan

1418. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether crunch resources has forced cuts in annual plans outlay ;

(b) if so, to what extent ;

(c) whether the Seventh Plan targets and the projects are likely to be affected on account of these cuts ; and

(d) if so, to what extent ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

[Translation]

Implementation of Recommendations of Jaswant Singh Commission

1419. SHRI HARISH RAWAT :
SHRI JAGDISH AWASTHI :

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1724 on 18

November, 1987 regarding setting up of High Court Benches in States and state :

(a) when Union Government addressed to the Uttar Pradesh Government regarding specific recommendations made by the Jaswant Singh Commission ;

(b) whether the Uttar Pradesh Government has since sent its reply ; and

(c) if so, the decision taken in this regard with details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) and (b) The specific recommendations of the Jaswant Singh Commission relating to establishment of Benches of Allahabad High Court were referred to the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh on 23.10.86. A reply dated 26.6.87 was received but this did not give the definite views of the State Government in the matter. The Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh was again addressed on 25.7.87 and requested to give the definite views and proposals of the State Government having regard to all aspects of the matter. No further communication from the State Government has been received.

(c) A decision in the matter can be taken by the Central Government only on receipt of specific, complete proposals from the State Government.

[English]

"Remote Sensing Application Centres"

1420. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the States having Remote Sensing Application Centres ;

(b) since when such centres have been set up in these States ; and

(c) the financial allocation made to such organisations and works undertaken by them in the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) to (c) A statement is given below.

Statement

The table below gives the States having Remote Sensing Application Centres, year of establishment and the approximate funds available for each Centre during the last three years, which are indicative of order of magnitudes involved

Name of the State	Year of establishment	Funds available fo the Centre/Units during 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88 (Rs. in lakhs)
Bihar	1986	42.00
Gujarat	1986	5.35
Haryana	1986	111.06
Jammu and Kashmir	1986	34.35
Kerala	1984	162.00
Madhya Pradesh	1985	175.00 (7th Plan allocation)
Maharashtra	1988	—
Manipur	1986	7.00
Orissa	1984	49.79
Punjab	1987	25.00
Rajasthan	1986	84.96
Tamil Nadu	1982	202.23
Uttar Pradesh	1981	136.30
Karnataka	1986	30.00

The work undertaken by each Centre during the last three years is given below :

Department of Space (DOS) as the nodal agency for the National Natural Resources Management System, has been coordinating with various Central and State Government agencies to formulate and execute large scale operational remote sensing applications. A number of them are funded by user Ministries. In many cases DOS oversees the overall execution after distributing the tasks to various State Government/Central Government agencies for execution. In addition, State Government Remote Sensing Centres also take up tasks directly from other Central/State Government agencies.

The following important projects were carried out by the different State Remote

Sensing Centre/Agencies, most of which under the overall direction/guidance of the Department of Space.

Bihar

- * Wasteland Mapping of six districts of Bihar namely, Muzaffarpur, Vaishali, Siwan, Nowada, Dhanbad and Singhbhum.

Gujarat

- * Wasteland mapping of 5 districts—Gandhinagar, Bhavnagar, Kheda, Ahmedabad and Mehsana.
- * Monitoring of coastal environment.

- * Crop related studies.
- * Geomorphological studies of Kutch basin.
- * Geomorphological map of Mahi estuary using aerial photographs.
- * Monitoring of shoreline changes in Narmada estuary using multi-data Landsat data.

Haryana

- * Wasteland mapping of 5 districts—Sirsa, Karnal, Hissar Gurgaon and Jind.
- * Crop Production Forecasting.
- * Natural Resources Data Management System Project of DST

Jammu and Kashmir

- * Watershed characterisation of Chenab basin.

Kerala

- * Landuse mapping.
- * Forest resources assessment.
- * Wasteland mapping of six districts.

Madhya Pradesh

- * Wasteland mapping of 17 districts.
- * Ground water potential maps of 3 districts—Jhabua, Rajgarh and Shadol.
- * Watershed prioritisation in Narmada catchment area.

Maharashtra

- * Wasteland mapping.

Manipur

- * Manipur State Remote Sensing Cell, in collaboration with Indian Institute of Remote Sensing of the Department of Space—Dehra Dun is carrying out wasteland and mapping for 2 districts.

Orissa

- * Wasteland mapping of 5 districts—Cuttack, Puri, Dhenkanal Bolangir, Ganjam and Sundargarh.
- * Soil mapping in Puri, Cuttack district.
- * Crop Production Forecasting for rice acreage estimation Regional Geological mapping.
- * Identification and Classification of Wastelands.
- * Erosion Assessment of Eastern ghats.
- * Coastal and Ocean Remote Sensing.
- * Soil Mapping in Mahanadi Delta.
- * Thematic mapping of Agroclimatic zones.
- * Environmental impact of Mining in Sukinda Chromite belt.
- * Landuse study in Talcher and Ib coal fields, Jankia, Mahisapat, Saranga and Khuntuni.
- * Forest classification along proposed Bansapani—Daitary railway link and realignment of Bansapani—Keonjhar section.
- * Mapping of ground water for L.P.G. Bottling plant.
- * Mapping of Gandhamardan area and realignment of hill top road.
- * Ground water study in Nayagada Sugar Factory Locality.
- * Mineral targetting in 14 areas.
- * Urban sprawl of Bhubaneswar.
- * Watershed study of Kashipur area.
- * Watershed prioritisation of Sunei catchment.
- * Delineation of Mangrove vegetation in Bhitari—Kanika area.
- * Land degradation studies in the coastal region of Orissa.

- * Mapping of floods.
- * Dynamics of coastal erosion in Orissa.
- * Ecological study in similpal hills.
- * Environmental study of Chilka Lake and its ecosystem by Remote Sensing techniques.
- * Drought monitoring and ground water targetting.
- * Application of Remote Sensing to Sedimentation studies in Hirakud reservoir.
- * Environmental mapping of Ib valley.

Punjab

- * Crop related studies under Indian Remote Sensing—Utilisation Programme for wheat acreage estimation.

Rajasthan

- * Wasteland mapping of 5 districts.
- * Ground water potential zone mapping of Alwar, Bharatpur and Dungarpur.
- * Delineation of priority watersheds in DPAP blocks of Dungarpur and Banswara.
- * Delineation of waterlogged area on command area of Sriganganagar.

Uttar Pradesh

- * Wasteland mapping of 21 districts.
- * Integrated remotely sensed data with revenue records.
- * Landuse/Land cover mapping.
- * Ground water potential zone mapping.
- * Preparation of flood maps.
- * Laharpur—Mahmoodabad Project for monitoring waterlogged areas of Sharda Sahayak Command,

- * Farrukhabad Project for potato crop acreage estimation and for delineating areas affected by potato blight.

- * Gola River Catchment for the assessment of source areas of sediment load.

- * Flood Inundation mapping for quantification of silt in reservoirs, quantified assessment of sediment load in rivers, delineating waterlogged areas.

- * Integrated satellite and aerial remote sensing techniques with ground geophysics for point targetting of tube well sites in the hard rock areas and saline tracts.

- * Forest type mapping for temporal monitoring of degradation of forests in east UP, grassland assessment in Dudwa National Park for Wild Life Management, monitoring degradation of forest eco-system in the vicinity of Obra Thermal Power Complex.

- * Crop acreage estimation of major grain crops and cash crop like sugarcane, crop yield prediction monitoring of potato blight disease in Farrukhabad.

- * Soil and Land Resources for delineation and monitoring of salt affected lands in the Ganga plains, delineation and classification of different categories of raviness, monitoring soil erosion—both in plains and hill areas

- * Study of fluvial landforms neotectonism in lesser Himalaya and plains of U.P.

- * Temporal monitoring of land degradation assessment of impact of smoke plumes and from thermal complexes on the forest eco-system assessment of impact of mining/quarrying on the land, monitoring of pollutants in large rivers.

- * Identification of banana plantations and their acreage assessment.

- * Delineation of the waterlogged areas.
- * Water quality monitoring (IRS-UP).
- * Monitoring dynamics of Ghaghra river system.

Tamil Nadu

- * Delineation of watersheds in western ghats of Tamil Nadu.
- * Situation study of Kundah reservoir.
- * Wasteland mapping of 4 districts.
- * Resources evaluation for Eco-development of Manjalar sub-watershed.
- * Landuse map for Chengalpattu Taluk
- * Assessment of eco-degradation in Nilgiris areas of western ghats through remote sensing.
- * Delineation and Codification of watersheds in Western Ghats areas of Tamil Nadu region.

Karnataka

- * Eco-system of mangroves in coastal areas.

Commissioning of Atomic Power Station in Kalpakkam

1421. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether all the units of Atomic Power Station at Kalpakkam have started power generation with full capacity ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay in commissioning these units ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN

THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Units I and II of Madras Atomic Power Station, Kalpakkam have started commercial operations with effect from 27th January, 1984 and 21st March 1986 respectively.

(c) Does not arise.

Fast Breeder Nuclear-Reactor Technology

1422. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether India has successfully developed the fast breeder nuclear reactor technology, indigenously and started to develop new power plants based on this technology ; and

(b) if so, when the first commercial unit based on fast breeder reactor technology would be started ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Design of a prototype reactor of 500 MWe capacity has been initiated and this reactor is expected to be commissioned by the turn of the century.

Action Plan for Agriculture

1423. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state the details of the Action Plan worked out by the Planning Commission to pull agriculture from its current retrogression so that the targets of Seventh Plan for agricultural production can be achieved by 1989-90 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI) : A Task

Force constituted under Member in-charge Agriculture, Planning Commission has prepared a Framework Action Plan for achieving a foodgrains production level of atleast 175 million tonnes by the terminal year of the Seventh Plan. This was considered necessary in view of the setback to agriculture, particularly foodgrains production on account of recurring droughts and floods in various parts of the country during recent years.

The Framework Action Plan seeks to achieve the stipulated foodgrains production level through concerted efforts in districts selected for their potential for increased foodgrains production which can be realised within the next two years by removing certain identified constraints. Among the factors taken into consideration for inclusion of a district in the Framework Action Plan, were its past agricultural performance, its present level of achievement, the possible augmentation of important agricultural growth factors like irrigation in the next two years and whether the factors inhibiting the agricultural production could be corrected in the near future. The exercise for selection of these districts was undertaken in consultation with the concerned State Governments, namely of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh.

The Framework Action Plan envisages an efficient tie-up of the necessary input delivery systems, particularly for irrigation, seeds, fertilisers, plant protection and agricultural credit, alongwith proper technology back up and market support. The Plan focuses on the major foodgrains crops i.e. Rice, Wheat, Maize, Gram and Arhar. Planning steps needed to be initiated in order to provide the basic for decisions on investments and policies required during the two years have also been indicated.

The Framework Action Plan forms a guideline to the States for preparation of detailed districts level Action Plans which are to be operationalised. After their finalisation, the implementation of the district Action Plans will be undertaken by

the concerned State Governments with the Union Ministry of Agriculture as the nodal agency at the Centre.

Transfer of Technology by ISRO to Hindustan Computers Limited

1414. SHRI KRISHNA SINGH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Space Research Organisation which built its own Indian Remote Sensing Satellite (IRS) has transferred the Technology for processing of the images that IRS would send to Hindustan Computers Limited ; and

(b) if so, in what circumstances and on what terms ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Space Application Centre (SAC), Ahmedabad of the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) has licenced its technology for "ISROVISION" a integrated digital image analysis system to two Indian Companies, M/s. Hindustan Computers Ltd., New Delhi and M/s. Speck Systems Private Ltd., Hyderabad, in December 1987. The main subsystems of ISROVISION include 'SACIMAGE', a digital analysis applications software library comprising more than 75 software packages developed by ISRO's Space Applications Centre (SAC), and 'VIBGYOR-2001', the image display processor (with all contemporary features like Zooming, Roaming, Planning, Cursor Control, False and Pseudo colour coding) built around a high resolution colour monitor.

Technology licencing of ISROVISION, SACIMAGE and VIBGYOR-2001 has been effected under ISRO's Technology Transfer Scheme.

Digital image analysis systems and techniques are being increasingly used in a variety of remote sensing data processing applications. With the impending launch

of India's remote sensing satellite, IRS-1A remotely sensed data from space will be available at affordable costs to the entire Indian remote sensing community. Already data from foreign satellites like LANDSAT, SPOT etc., are also being disseminated to the users by National Remote Sensing Agency (NRSA) and a number of applications are operational in the country, in various user agencies.

The two Companies, Hindustan Computers Limited and Speck Systems Private Ltd., were selected, from among more than 200 Indian Companies, after rigorous evaluation, based on their R and D strengths, availability of qualified manpower and necessary technological infrastructure, their track record in computer based systems/image analysis systems, etc. ISROVISION has been licenced to them on a non-exclusive basis and on promotional terms, with a royalty on sales of approximately 4% and a down payment equivalent to the cost of one ISROVISION System (around Rs. 8.50 lakhs).

[*Transiation*]

**Rehabilitation of November 1984
Riot Victims**

1425. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY:
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are cases of relief and rehabilitation of victims of November, 1984 disturbances still to be settled ;

(b) if so, the number of such cases, the reasons for the delay in settling them and the time by which these are likely to be settled ; and

(c) the number of cases which have been rejected and the broad reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) to (c) According to Delhi Administration almost all cases of death, injury and damage to dwelling units have been settled. Govt. has also recently decided to pay ex-gratia amount for the loss of uninsured commer-

cial premises. Claims for the same have already been received by Delhi Administration.

About 7000 claims of death, injury and damage to dwelling units have been rejected by Delhi Administration on the grounds that the claims could not be established ; claims were received after the prescribed time limit or applicant had already preferred a claim earlier.

The Chief Ministers of all the concerned States have been addressed by the Home Minister indicating the important steps taken by Delhi Administration/Central Govt. for the relief and rehabilitation of Nov. 1984 riot victims for considering similar steps to give relief to them in their respective States. The latest information in respect of these States is not available with the Ministry of Home Affairs, as the subject matter of the Question primarily concerns these States.

[*English*]

**Cooperation with Poland in Science
and Technology**

1426. SHRI P.M. SAYEED :

SHRI SOMNATH RATH :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether talks were recently held with Poland on cooperation in the field of science and technology between the two countries ;

(b) if so, the salient points discussed ; and

(c) the approximate time by which the implementation of the decisions taken is likely to commence ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) Yes Sir, a delegation led by Polish Minister for Science and Technology visited India during February 4-11-1988 and held discussions with Indian

counterparts on Indo-Polish cooperation in the field of Science and Technology.

(b) Cooperation in Science and Technology between the two countries was reviewed and an 'annex' to the existing programme of cooperation identifying additional areas of cooperation was signed by MOS (S and T) and Polish Minister.

(c) Indo-Polish Programme of Cooperation and the annex signed envisage cooperation in the identified areas upto December 1988. Implementation of this programme has already commenced.

Pension Rules for Temporary/Quasi Permanent Government Employees

1427. SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether some new rules regarding pension for temporary and quasi permanent Government employees have been adopted by Government ;

(b) if so, the conditions under which such employees would be granted pension and the rates thereof ; and

(c) whether family pension is admissible to the adult dependent unemployed girls of a deceased pensioner ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) and (b) The quasi-permanent and temporary Central Govt. employees retiring at the age of superannuation or on being declared permanently incapacitated for further service by the appropriate medical authority after rendering service not less than 10 years are eligible for retirement benefits like pension and retirement gratuity w.e.f. 1.1.1986 at the same scale as admissible to those in permanent employment.

(c) Un-married daughters of deceased pensioners, who are not employed, are eligible to receive family pension upto the age of 25 years subject to certain stipulations prescribed in the rules.

IPS Promotions to be Probed

1428. SHRI HAFIZ MOHD. SIDDIQ: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news item captioned 'IPS promotions to be probed' appearing in the Times of India dated 23 January, 1988.

(b) if so, the facts in this regard ;

(c) whether any complaint about the alleged manipulation of character rolls and any other irregularities in finalising the list of promotions to Indian Police Service has been received ;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon ; and

(e) whether any State Police Officer with adverse service record has been promoted to the Indian Police Service, if so, the corrective action taken or proposed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (e) A statement is given below.

Statement

Under the Indian Police (Appointment by Promotion) Regulations, 1955, the list of State Police Service Officers eligible for promotion to the Indian Police Service is prepared, finalised and approved by the Union Public Service Commission in consultation with the concerned State Government. A representative of the Govt. of India (Ministry of Home Affairs) attends the meeting of the Committee which is chaired by the Chairman/Member, U.P.S.C.

2. In the instant case relating to the State of Bihar, the meeting of the Selection Committee was held on 5th December, 1987 at Patna which was attended, among others, by an officer from the Ministry of Home Affairs. The Government of Bihar have already sent the proceedings of the

Selection Committee to the U.P.S.C. for further necessary action. A few members of Parliament have also written to the Chairman, U.P.S.C. in this connection, pointing out certain irregularities in preparing this list of State Police Service Officers for promotion to the Indian Police Service. It is learnt that the U.P.S.C. are looking into the matter.

Cases settled by Marriage Reconciliation Board

1429 SHRIMATI PRABHAWATI GUPTA : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases received upto 1987 by the Marriage Reconciliation Board which was set up in New Delhi Court in 1986 ;

(b) the number of cases settled by this Board ; and

(c) the difficulties if any faced by the Board while settling the marriage disputes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H R BHARDWAJ) (a) and (b) The Marriage Reconciliation Board has received 1094 cases upto December, 1987 out of which 129 cases have been settled.

(c) The main difficulty faced by the Board is that the Member Secretary has no summoning power, as a result of which many parties avoid coming to the Board.

[Translation]

Persons Brought Above Poverty Line

1430. SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons brought above the poverty line through different schemes as upto 31st January, 1988 State/ Union Territory-wise ;

(b) the amount incurred on such schemes during the last three years ;

(c) the amount allocated to each State Union Territory for the year 1988-89 ; and

(d) whether provision has been made for more allocation of funds for Uttar Pradesh in view of its large population ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI) : Three major anti poverty programmes being implemented in rural areas are Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP). IRDP provides self-employment ventures financed through a mix of subsidy and institutional credit, whereas NREP and RLEGP are wage employment programmes which provide employment to the unemployed/underemployed rural population, particularly the rural landless labour (preference being given to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes). Concurrent Evaluation Report for January 1987 to June 1987 in respect of IRDP reveals that 12 per cent of the old families assisted had crossed the poverty line of Rs. 6400 and 59 per cent of the old families assisted had crossed the income level of Rs. 3500 per annum.

(b) During the three years from 1984-85 to 1986-87, the actual expenditure under the above three programmes was as follows :—

Programme	(Rs. in crores)		
	EXPENDITURE		
	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
	472.20		
(i) IRDP (Subsidy to beneficiaries)	441.10		613.38
ii) NREP (Including value of foodgrains)	502.11	531.95	717.77
iii) RLEGP (Including value of foodgrains)	378.53	435.06	633.63

(c) Allocations to different States and UTs under the three programmes for 1988-89 are yet to be finalised.

(d) The basis of allocation of outlays to States/UTs adopted for 1988-89 is indicated below :

(i) *IRDP* : 75 per cent weightage to be given to incidence of poverty and 25 per cent allocation to be made on the basis of uniform earmarking of funds as per number of blocks.

(ii) *NREP* & *RLEGP* : 50 per cent weightage is given to the number of agricultural labourers, marginal workers and marginal farmers and 50 per cent weightage is given to incidence of poverty

[English]

Conference of Chief Justices

1431. **SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI** : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Conference of Chief Justices was held in New Delhi in 12-14 December, 1987 ;

(b) if so, the main subjects discussed at the Conference ; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) A Conference of the Chief Justices convened by Hon'ble the Chief Justice of India was held in New Delhi on 11-13 December, 1987.

(b) Main subjects discussed at the Conference have been indicated in the Statement below.

(c) The Government will have occasion to react as and when specific proposals regarding resolutions passed in the Conference are received

Statement

Subjects discussed at the Conference of Chief Justices held in New Delhi on 11-13 December, 1987

(i) Subordinate Judiciary—Pay Scales, Transport, Housing, Court

Buildings, Phones and other conditions of service.

(ii) Conditions of Service of High Court Judges—Leave Travel Concession, Leave/Casual Leave, Medical Re-imbursement/facilities, Pension, Warrant of Precedence, Encashment of Leave on full allowances and other conditions of service.

(iii) Arrears of Cases.

(iv) Financial powers of Chief Justices of High Courts.

(v) Family Courts.

(vi) All India Judicial Service.

(vii) Training Institute for Judicial Officers.

(viii) Curtailing Vacation/Holidays of Courts.

(ix) Public Interest Litigation

(x) Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987.

(xi) Establishment of various Tribunals with Jurisdiction parallel to the High Courts—Diminution in the prestige of High Courts

(xii) Need for Computerisation in Courts.

(xiii) Establishing of Conciliation Courts.

(xiv) Appointment of Judges—Delays and difficulties

(xv) Constitution of a Conference Cell in the Supreme Court Registry to monitor implementation of resolutions of the Conference.

Committee to Ensure Statutory Provision for Employment of Handicapped

1432. **SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI** : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government are considering to set up a Committee to consider a legislation to ensure statutory provision for the employment of the handicapped ;

(b) if so, the names of the members of the Committee and the main purpose of the Committee ; and

(c) when the Committee is likely to submit its report ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON) : (a) to (c) A Committee to consider legislation for the

disabled was set up through a Resolution dated 27th November, 1987 under the chairmanship of Shri Baharul Islam, Member of Parliament and formerly judge, Supreme Court of India.

The names of the members of the Committee and the terms of reference are given in the statement below.

The Committee is likely to submit its report by 30th April, 1988.

Statement

The composition of the Committee to consider legislation for the disabled is as follows :

- | | |
|--|----------|
| 1. Shri Baharul Islam
Member of Parliament. | Chairman |
| 2. Shri R.L. Meena,
Joint Secretary, Ministry of Law (as representative of Ministry of Law). | Member |
| 3. Shri A.N. Nimbalkar
Director General of Employment and Training and Joint Secretary, Ministry of Labour as representative of Ministry of Labour. | Member |
| 4. Smt. Krishna Singh,
Joint Secretary, Department of Personnel and Training. | Member |
| 5. Shri R.T. Vyas,
National Association for the Blind, Bombay. | Member |
| 6. Shri S.K. Rungta,
National Federation of the Blind, New Delhi. | Member |
| 7. Miss Surrender Saini,
President, All India Federation of the Deaf, New Delhi. | Member |
| 8. Shri Thakur V. Hari Prasad,
President Thakur Hari Prasad Institute for the Mentally Retarded, Hyderabad. | Member |
| 9. Smt. Vasanthi A. Pai,
President, Federation for the Welfare of the Mentally Retarded, New Delhi. | Member |
| 10. Shri DJK Cornelieus,
Vice-President, Spastic Society of Tamil Nadu, Madras. | Member |

- | | |
|--|------------------|
| 11. Smt. Uma Tuli,
Amar Jyoti Trust, New Delhi. | Member |
| 12. Shri Rohit C. Mehta
Chairman and Managing Director, Rohit Mills
Ltd., Khokhra Ahmedabad,
Ahmedabad-380 008. | Member |
| 13. Shri M.K. Kumar,
President, The Associated Chamber of
Commerce and Industries, Allahabad Bank
Building, Sansad Marg, New Delhi-110 001. | Member |
| 14. Smt. V.S. Ramadevi, Member Secy.
Law Commission. | Co-opted Member |
| 15. Shri S.N. Menon,
Joint Secretary, Ministry of Welfare. | Member-Secretary |

2. The terms of reference of the Committee are as follows :

- a) To study the existing legislation for the handicapped in other countries like UK, West Germany and Japan etc.
- b) To examine the problems faced by the disabled in the absence of legislative measures.
- c) To work out in detail the scope, the objective and general scheme of legislation for the handicapped covering the various aspects of the rehabilitation of the handicapped specially with reference to their economic rehabilitation in their open and sheltered employment.

Selection of Secretaries

1433. SHRI MANIK REDDY :

SHRI RAM SAMUJHAWAN :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the present criteria of selecting the Secretaries to various Government Departments and Ministries of Union Government ;

(b) the reaction of Government to a recent ruling on the matter by the Central Administrative Tribunal ; and

(c) the procedure Government are considering to adopt in selecting the future Secretaries to Union Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) The posts of

Secretary to the Government of India are covered under the Senior Staffing Scheme in accordance with which the services of individual officers are borrowed on deputation from their respective cadre authorities. Appointments to these posts are made keeping in mind the requirements of each post and the qualifications and experience of the officers in the field of choice.

(b) The Government has filed a Special Leave Petition before the Supreme Court.

(c) Does not arise at present.

Fire Incident at Alampakkam near Cuddalore

1434. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state ;

(a) whether Government have ordered any enquiry into the incident of fire which rendered more than 5000 Harijans home

less when their colonies at Alampakkam near Cuddalore in Tamil Nadu were destroyed in September 1987 ; and

(b) if so, the details of the findings of such enquiry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) and (b) 'Fire' is a State subject. Requisite information, on receipt from the State Government, shall be placed on the Table of the House.

**Unutilised Amount by State for
1987-88**

1435. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the States/Union Territories which have not fully utilised the plan allocation for the year 1987-88 ;

(b) the percentage of utilisation by each State/Union Territory ;

(c) whether Government have reduced the plan allocation for 1988-89 of such States/Union Territories which have not fully utilised the previous plan allocation ; and

(d) the steps taken to ensure proper utilisation of annual plan allocation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI) : (a) Actual expenditure during 1987-88 in respect of various States/Union Territories is not yet available.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir. Annual Plan outlays for 1988-89 of various States/Union Territories have been decided on the basis of financial resources available to the States.

(d) Planning Commission is regularly looking into the proper utilisation of Plan allocations through the mechanism of periodical reports, Working Group discussions etc.

Crime in Delhi

1436. SHRI MUKUL WASNIK : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the crime graph in the Capital has shot up alarmingly in the recent past ;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to meet the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) No Sir, compared to the corresponding period of the previous year there has been substantial decrease in the criminal cases reported during the period August, 1987 to January, 1988.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) About 12,000 more posts and purchase of about 668 more vehicles for the Delhi Police have been sanctioned. Setting up of 25 more Police Stations, 12 Police Sub-divisions and 3 Police Districts have been approved. 100 pickets at strategic points manned by personnel equipped with weapons and Wireless sets have been set up.

Infiltrators Apprehended on International Border

1437. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN :
SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of infiltrators apprehended in various sectors of the International border during 1987, the number pushed back and the number handed over to State authorities for necessary action, sector-wise ;

(b) the incriminating material recovered from them ;

(c) whether any rise has been noticed in the level of infiltration in any sector as compared to the past years ; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) Information for the year 1987 about persons apprehended on Indo-Pakistan and Indo-Bangladesh borders, pushed back and handed over to State Police for taking necessary action is furnished in Statement-I below :

(b) Information is furnished in Statement-II below.

(c) Information for the years 1985 and 1986 about persons apprehended on Indo-Pakistan and Indo-Bangladesh borders, pushed back and handed over to State Police is furnished in Statement-I below.

(d) On account of various socio-economic and historical reasons, infiltration takes place from Pakistan and Bangladesh into India. The BSF who are guarding the borders are on constant vigil. For plugging loopholes and for strengthening vigilance at the borders, the Govt. of India have sanctioned 54 addl. Bns. of BSF for Indo-Pakistan and Indo-Bangladesh borders to be raised in a period of 5 years starting from 1986-87.

Statement I

Border State	YEAR 1985			YEAR 1986			YEAR 1987		
	Apprehended at the border	Pushed back	Handed over to State Police	Apprehended at the border	Pushed back	Handed over to State Police	Apprehended at the border	Pushed back	Handed over to State Police
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1. Jammu & Kashmir	92	4	88	98	3	95	67	3	64
2. Punjab	3420	2962	458	2324	1827	497	2418	2004	414
3. Rajasthan	1077	791	286	1899	1509	390	1434	1098	336
4. Gujarat	28	—	28	16	1	15	20	2	18
5. Assam	33	33	—	135	61	74	177	118	59
6. Meghalaya	64	64	—	120	31	89	98	58	40
7. Tripura	200	200	—	1689	1398	291	3104	2742	362
8. West Bengal	12678	12678	—	23334	20539	2795	25104	24123	981
9. Mizoram	500	500	—	3121	3063	58	28	—	28

Statement-II

<i>Sector</i>	<i>Incriminating material recovered</i>
1. J and K Sector	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Photostat copy of Dogra Precis pages 1 to 115, 178 to 400 and 403 to 674. 2. I/Card proforma in respect of E-395398 Tailor Sadhu Singh of Sikh LI. 3. L/No. 15537/CSD/Pers dt. 18 12. 86 addressed to Chief Conservator of Forest, J and K. 4. Tactical Nos. Indian Army noted on two pieces of cigarette paper
2. Punjab Sector	Cameras-2 with 3 coloured films exposed on Indian Topographical information.
3. West Bengal Sector	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Three diaries (one of the diaries contained cipher key). 2. Rly. receipt—2. 3. Guard receipt—2. 4. Letter regarding Budget of construction Engineering Office. 5. Permission letter by SDO Satkhira. 6. Rly. Pass—1. 7. Pass book of PNB in name of BN Bageswar—1.

**Promotional Avenue for Civilian
Store Keeping Staff of EME**

1438. SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is no promotional avenue to officer rank for civilian Store-keeping staff of EME, while this option is available in Army Ordnance Corps and Air Force ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the action proposed to bring parity in promotion between the Storekeepers of EME and AOC ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SON-
TOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The Corps of EME being an engineering organisation, the work connected with storekeeping is an incidental activity which is relatively limited in extent. The functional requirements of storekeeping in the Corps of EME are not such as to warrant exclusive supervision at officer level. By contrast, in the Army Ordnance Corps storekeeping is one of the primary activities.

(c) Does not arise, as the functional requirements in the two organisations are different.

**Recognition to Social Agencies
Dealing with Inter Country Adoption
Work**

1440. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI :
Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased
to state :

(a) whether Government have recognis-
ed some social/child welfare agencies deal-
ing with inter-country adoption work ;

(b) if so, the State-wise and Union
Territory-wise name of these agencies ;
and

(c) the other details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR. RAJEN-
DRA KUMARI BAJPAI) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) A list of recognized Social/Child
Welfare agencies is given in the statement
below .

(c) Under the procedure laid down by
the Supreme Court in their judgement in
Writ Petition (CRL) No. 1171/1982 by
Shri Laxmi Kant Pandey only such social/
child welfare agencies as have been recogni-
zed by the Government can process appli-
cations of foreign adoptive parents for the
guardianship of an Indian Child.

Statement

*List of Indian Social/Child Welfare
Agencies Recognized for Inter-
Country Adoption of Children*

Andhra Pradesh

1. Indian Council of Social Welfare
Hyderabad (Formerly the Hydera-
bad Branch of the Indian Con-
ference of Social Work) Redhills,
Hyderabad-500 004.
2. St. Ann's Society,
Prasanth Bhavan,
Cramel Nagar, Gunadala
Vijayawada-520 005.
3. Guild of Service (Seva Samajam)
(Balika Nilayam) 10-3-561/3,
Vijayanagar Colony,
Hyderabad-500 457.

Bihar

4. Child Welfare and Rehabilitation
Society
310 Ratnagiri Bhawan,
Rajabazar,
Patna-800 014.

Goa

5. Institute of Public Assistance
(Provederia)
Panaji, Tiswadi,
Goa.
6. Society for Child Development
House No. 630, Caranzalem
Goa-403 002.
7. Caritas Goa
Paço Patriarcal Altinho
Panjim
Goa-403 001.

Gujarat

8. Lady Reception Centre,
Pankaj Bunglow, Baradpura,
Opp. Robart Vas, Tal Palamour
Distt. Bana and Kantha.
9. Shree Kathiawad Nirashrit
Balashram
Malaviya Road, Rajkot
Gujarat.

Gujarat

10. Mahipatram Rupram Ashram
Opp. Raipur Gate
Ahmedabad 380 022.
11. State Home for Women
Ghod Dod Road,
Athwa Lines
Surat.
12. State Home for Women
Behind G.I.D.C. Police Chowki,
New Vallabh Nagar
Ahmedabad-10.
13. State Home for Women
Nizampura,
Baroda. .

14. Reception Centre and Foundling Home
Samarpan Bunglow
College Society
Surendra Nagar.

15. Special School for Girls
Bhakti Nagar
Station Road
Rajkot.

16. Reception Centre,
Idar
Near Jakatnaka
Distt. Sabarkantha.

17. Reception Centre
Talti Road,
Behind C.M. Vidhyalaya
Palitana,
Distt. Bhava Nagar.

18. Reception Centre
Harshad Bhavan,
New Water Tank,
Vansda, Distt. Valsad

Haryana

19. Haryana State Council for Child Welfare,
Bal Vikash Bhawan,
650, Sector—16-D,
Chandigarh-160 016

Himachal Pradesh

20. The Himachal Pradesh State Council for Child Welfare
Mini Secretariat
Himachal Pradesh, Simla-2.

Karnataka

21. Institute of Social Service of Mysore State,
Roshni Nilaya, Fr Muller's Road,
Mangalore-575 002.

22. Provincial Congregation of the Sisters of St. Charles
30-31 Mahatma Gandhi Road,
Bangalore-560 001.

23. Dr (Mrs) Sita Bhateja's Nursing Home
90 Shaughressy Road
Langford Gardens
Bangalore-560 025.

24. 'ASHRAYA'
Jawans Quarters,
BDA Park, Double Road,
Indira Nagar, Ist Stage,
Bangalore-560 038.

25. Destitute Children's Ark
Berrys Cottage, Behind Tin Factory,
B. Narayanapura,
Bangalore-560 016.

26. St Michael's Home
Old Madras Road
Jeevan-Bima Nagar P.O.
Bangalore-560 075.

27. Child Fund Association
No. 21 7th 'A' Main Road
4th Block, West Jaya Nagar
Bangalore-560 011.

28. Society of Sisters of Charity
St. Gerosa Convent
C/o Stella Maris Convent
Malleswaram,
Bangalore-560 003.

29. Society of Sisters of Charity
Holy Angels Convent
C/o Stella Maris Convent,
Malleswaram
Bangalore-560 003.

30. Society of Sisters of St Joseph of Tarbes,
19, Promenade Road
Fraser Town
Bangalore-560 005.

31. Canara Bank Relief Welfare Society
27th Cross, Banashankari
2nd State,
Bangalore-560 070.

32. Bapuji Welfare Society
151/F, 4th Cross
Gokulam 3rd Stage
Mysore-570 002.

Kerala

33. Society of Sisters of the Holy Cross Kottiyam Quilon,
Kerala.

34. Mar Thimotheus Memorial Orphanage,
Kalathode, Wear Marmuthi
Trichur-5 Kerala.
35. Foundling Home (Sisu Bhavan)
Padupuram PO
Via Karukutty
Ernakulam Distt. Kerala.
36. Church of Christ Mission
Hospital and Bethany
Orphanage
Thalavady P.O.
Alleppey, Kerala.
37. The "Bethel Girl Town",
Kaloor
47-631, Ashoka Road,
Cochin-17, Kerala.
38. St. Mary's Orphanage Erezha,
Olakettiyambalm, P.O.
Mavelikara. Alleppey Distt.
39. Dinasevanasabha
Catholic Association for Uplift
of the Poor
Snehaniketan Social Centre
Pattuvam-670143, Cannanore
Distt.
40. St. Joseph's Children Home
Cummanoor
Cherpunkal P.O.
Pin Code-686 584.
41. Kerala State Council for Child
Welfare
Thycaud
Trivandrum-695 014.
42. St. Joseph's Orphanage
(Congregation of the Carmeline
of Religious)
Holy Angel's Convent.
Trivandrum-14.

Maharashtra

43. Preet Mandir
18, Dr. Coyaji Road,
Pune-411 001.
44. St. Joseph's Home Society
Dr. (Mrs.) Leela Melvills Marg
Byculla, Bombay-400 008.

45. Ishaprema Niketan
972, Nana Peth, Padmaji Park,
Pune-411 002.
46. Bharatiya Samaj Kendra
5 Koregaon Park
Pune-411 001.
47. Society of the Friends of the
Sasoon Hospital Poona
C/o Medical Social Workers
Department,
Room No. 80, Sasoon General
Hospital
Pune-411 001.
48. Mahila Seva Mandal
25/20 Karve Road
Pune-411 004.
49. St. Catherine's Home
Veera Desai Road,
Andheri
Bombay-400 058.
50. Shraddhanand Mahilashram
Shraddhanand Road,
Matunga
Bombay-400 019.
51. Indian Association for Promotion
of Adoption
Diners House, 1st Floor
Veer Naziman Road,
Bombay-400 029.
52. Maharashtra State Women's
Council
Rescue Home (Asha Sadan)
Asha Sadan Marg, Umerkhadi
Bombay-400 009.
53. Kuan-Yin Charitable Trust
91 Advent
12 A General Bhosle Marg
Bombay-400 021.
54. Ma-Niketan Society
2nd Pokhran Road
Opposite Devidayal Cables
Thana-400 601.
55. Children of the World (India)
Trust
501 Arun Chambers
Tardeo
Bombay-400 601.

56. Vivekanand Balasadan Kamptee
Seth Daga Dharamshala
Opposite Rly. Station
Kamptee-441 001.

57. Matru Sewa Sangh,
Institute of Social Work
West High Court Road,
Bajaj Nagar
Nagpur-440 010.

58. Adharashram
490/6 Gharpure Ghat
Nasik-422 002.

59. Shree Manav Seva Sangh
Flat No. 225/257, Sion Road
Sion (West),
Bombay-400 022.

60. St. Grispir's Home
Karve Road,
Kravdawana
Pune-411 004.

61. Missionaries of Charity
Nirmala Shishu Bhavan,
Church Road, Vile Parle West
Bombay-400 056.

62. Convent of St. Mary
(St. H. John's Home for Women
and Children)
Panch Road
Poona-411 002.

63. Holy Cross Home for Babies
C/o Holy Cross Convent
Amravati (Camp.) 444 602.

64. Bal Anand World Children's
Welfare Trust,
Sai Karupa, 96 Ghatla Village,
Chembur, Bombay-400 071.

65. Pushpawadi Foundling Home,
C/o Nagpur House of Mary
Immaculate,
Providence School Compound
Civil Lines,
Nagpur-440 001.

66. Family Service Centre
Eucharistic Congress
Building-III
5 Convent Street
Bombay-400 009.

67. Sh. Sharadhanand Anathalaya
Society
Sharadhanand Path,
Nagpur-440 022.

68. W.B.N. Balakashram,
Trivedipadi, Navi Peth,
Pandharpur
District Sholapur.

Orissa

69. Monoj Manjari Shishu Bhawan
At and P.O. Keonjargarh
(758 001)
Distt. Keonjargarh, (Orissa)

Tamil Nadu

70. Grace Kermet Foundation
34, Kennett Road,
Madurai-625 010.

71. Guild of Service (Seva Samajam)
28, Casa Major Road
Egmore, Madras-600 008.

72. Congregation of the Sisters
of the Cross of Chavanod
Holy Cross Provincialate Pathur
Tiruchirapalli-620 017.

73. Concord House of Jesus
(A Home for Kids)
No. 10 Venkatamma Samathi
Street,
Purasiwalkam,
Madras-600 007.

74. Families for Children
(Kuzhanthaikal Kudumpam)
107 Vellore Road
Pedanur, Coimbatore-641 023.

74. (A) SOS Children's Village of
India
Please See Serial No. 84.

75. The Institute of the Franciscan
Missionaries of Mary Society,
No. 3, Holy Apostels Convent
St. Thomas Mount
Madras-600 016.

Uttar Pradesh

76. Uttar Pradesh Council for
Child Welfare
Moti Mahal
Lucknow.

West Bengal

77. Missionaries of Charity,
54/A Lower Circular Road
Calcutta-700 016.
78. Society for International Child
Welfare
22 Col. Biswas Road Ballygunge
Calcutta-700 019.
79. The Indian Society for Sponsor-
ship and Adoption,
1 Palace Court, 1 Kyd Street,
Calcutta-700 016.
80. Indian Society for Rehabilitation
of Children,
112 B, Kankulia Road,
Calcutta-700 029.
81. Tewre Des Hommes (India)
Society
P. 53, CIT Road, Scheme-L-II,
Calcutta-14.
82. Khelaghar Sishu Nivas and
Sishu Kendra
13/1, Palm Avenue
Calcutta-700 019.
83. International Mission of Hope
(India) Society,
2 Nimak Mahal Road,
Calcutta-700 043.

Union Territory of Delhi

84. SOS Children's Village of
India
506-507 Vishal Bhawan
95 Nehru Place
New Delhi-110 016.
85. Delhi Council for Child Welfare
Qudsia Gardens, Alipur Road,
Civil Lines, Delhi-110 054.
86. Church of North India Shishu
Sangopal,
Griha St. Michael's Church
Compound
Rear Powtida, Hospital Road
Jangpura
New Delhi-110 014.

Union Territory of Delhi

87. Welfare Home for Children
68 Raja Garden,
New Delhi.

88. Institute of the Fransciscan
Clarist Sisters of the Most
Blessed Sacrament
St. Anthony's Convent
C-6, Safdarjang Development
Area,
Hauz Khas
New Delhi-110 016.

89. Missionaries of Charity
Nirmala Shishu Bhavan,
12, Commissioner Lane,
Delhi-110 054.

90. Holy Cross Social Service Centre
34, Dr. Mukherjee Nagar (West)
Delhi-110 009.

Union Territory of Pondicherry

91. Pouponniere St. Joseph
De Cluny (Cluny Children's
Home)
(Cluny Sisu Illam)
No. 8 Romain Rolland Street,
Pondicherry-605 001.

Allocation to West Bengal for Anti-Poverty Programme

1442 DR. PHULRENU GUHA : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the details of allocation made for the State of West Bengal for anti-poverty programme for the years 1985-86, 1986-87, and 1987-88 ;

(b) whether Government propose to increase the allocation under the programme for 1988-89 ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI B.S. ENGTI) : (a) The total allocations (including State's share) for West Bengal under major anti-poverty programmes, viz. Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) for the years 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88 are as follows ;

	(Rs. in lakhs)		
	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
IRDP	3403.28	40001.01	4725.096
NREP i) Cash	3548.00	3464.00	5568.00
ii) Value of foodgrains	582.00	1130.00	864.04
RLEGP i) Cash	3870.60	3737.00	3609.00
ii) Value of foodgrains.	582.00	1130.10	1329.18

(b) and (c) Statewise allocations for 1988-89 are yet to be finalised.

Research and Design Centre at Calcutta

1443. PROF. K.V. THOMAS : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state ;

(a) whether there is a proposal to start an Electronic Research and Design Centre at Calicut ;

(b) if so, when it will be started ; and

(c) the cost of the project ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) There is a project to start a centre for electronic design and technology (CEDT) at Calicut.

(b) The institution will start functioning close to the Regional Engineering College (REC) Campus by the end of this year, (1988). Necessary action is being taken.

(c) The project will cost about Rs 6 crores.

Special Committee Plan for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes

1444. SHRI MATILAL HANSDA : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the Special Component Plan for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe during the last three years year-wise and State/Union Territory-wise ; and

(b) the details of results achieved ; year-wise and State/Union Territory-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI) : (a) and (b) The Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes and Tribal Sub-Plan for Scheduled Tribes cover family oriented schemes of economic development schemes of area development like improvement of Scheduled Castes basties and Tribal areas and the schemes of Human Resource Development. The year-wise and State-wise details of outlays and the number of families benefitted is given in the enclosed statements I to IV.

Statement-I

Sl. No.	State/UF	(Rs. in Crores)					
		1984-85		1985-86		1986-87	
		SCP	Expdr.	SCP	Expdr.	SCP	Expdr.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	127.51	102.47	120.64	109.43	154.30	135.00
2.	Assam	7.72	7.75	10.44	10.91	13.95	15.03
3.	Bihar	76.77	45.94	67.27	54.28	103.59	76.01
4.	Gujarat	26.90	26.90	25.87	24.93	29.83	28.96
5.	Haryana	31.07	22.18	30.34	26.16	32.33	35.30
6.	Himachal Pradesh	15.75	15.75	19.49	16.42	24.56	22.56
7.	J and K	9.50	9.25	9.56	9.56	10.90	10.90
8.	Karnataka	70.20	70.07	76.22	67.17	104.13	87.69
9.	Kerala	28.74	20.74	29.58	29.58	35.81	35.01
10.	Madhya Pradesh	59.10	60.04	63.32	64.85	76.66	74.65
11.	Maharashtra	43.91	43.91	42.87	63.55	37.38	71.04
12.	Manipur	8.12	1.00	1.42	0.87	1.08	1.08
13.	Orissa	31.81	31.58	36.51	36.01	47.07	44.92
14.	Punjab	23.33	23.33	21.87	18.24	24.76	28.59

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	15. Rajasthan	53.62	48.54	52.00	43.83	69.28	37.60
	16. Sikkim	0.74	0.05	0.39	0.19	0.41	0.16
	17. Tripura	8.04	8.11	7.55	6.86	10.71	10.45
	18. Tamil Nadu	123.01	99.25	126.16	113.73	128.04	140.07
	19. Uttar Pradesh	135.90	162.99	172.67	175.82	199.44	196.40
	20. West Bengal	57.00	57.06	65.41	61.38	71.91	71.14
	21. Delhi	21.35	21.35	13.09	18.02	18.50	20.90
	22. Chandigarh Admn.	1.54	1.55	2.35	1.57	1.83	1.88
	23. Pondicherry	4.82	4.04	5.20	4.76	6.24	5.58
	24. Goa, Daman and Diu	7.67	0.43	0.81	0.63	0.62	0.71
	Total	974.12	884.28	1001.03	959.17	1201.62	1151.63

Statement-II

Sl. No.	State/UT	Number of SC families benefited		
		1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
1	Andhra Pradesh	259631	288242	304513
2	Assam	32437	13604	14967
3	Bihar	320463	258549	245572
4	Haryana	52824	46054	46278
5	Gujarat	70328	51550	45823
6	Himachal Pradesh	34606	27042	32087
7	Jammu and Kashmir	3814	4297	1998
8	Karnataka	157817	102960	114089
9	Kerala	63836	37741	60783
10	Madhya Pradesh	193392	187203	191513
11	Maharashtra	106440	111058	117059
12	Manipur	1409	300	360
13	Orissa	102624	78658	103511
14	Punjab	85083	61044	64799
15	Rajasthan	122802	120607	124802
16	Sikkim	1131	1168	1065
17	Tamil Nadu	219913	208206	216245
18	Tripura	7588	4367	5421
19	Uttar Pradesh	479635	379639	380769
20	West Bengal	290017	278054	266218
21	Chahdigarh	617	488	533
22	Delhi	9192	8346	8029
23	Goa, Daman and Diu	2123	1409	1607
24	Pondicherry	4661	2344	1714
Total :		2622383	2272930	2350753

Statement-III

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3019.93	3260.96	5009.00
2.	Assam	4255.20	4611.42	5627.00
3.	Bihar	15137.48	19413.00	25950.00
4.	Gujarat	10545.61	8473.00	8981.00
5.	Himachal Pradesh	1485.00	1536.95	1845.00
6.	Karnataka	493.98	369.97	1027.00
7.	Kerala	471.25	368.35	633.00
8.	Madhya Pradesh	22641.91	20147.00	22535.00
9.	Maharashtra	8226.12	7926.92	10467.00
10.	Manipur	2013.08	2613.41	2719.00
11.	Orissa	12456.32	13847.03	16758.00
12.	Rajasthan	5330.74	5953.68	8234.00
13.	Sikkim	490.88	30.41	343.00
14.	Tamil Nadu	687.25	474.69	946.00
15.	Tripura	2074.42	2121.88	3362.00
16.	Uttar Pradesh	215.85	145.88	164.35
17.	West Bengal	2718.42	2492.78	2529.00
18.	A and N Islands	344.49	339.48	1798.00
19.	Goa, Daman and Diu	30.31	30.96	44.00
Total :		92846.24	94157.77	118971.35

Statement-IV

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
1.	Andhra Pradesh	69,865	74,400	1,07,907
2.	Assam	75,954	21,151	20,431
3.	Bihar	1,66,548	1,22,753	1,30,352

1	2	3	4
4. Gujrat	78,904	66,995	75,858
5. Himachal Pradesh	5,218	3,804	5,274
6. Karnataka	9,113	12,145	10,954
7. Kerala	6,157	3,433	6,711
8. Madhya Pradesh	2,54,515	1,96,490	2,41,862
9. Maharashtra	93,269	89,009	81,940
10. Manipur	10,429	4,539	4,500
11. Orissa	1,34,239	1,13,299	1,45,000
12. Rajasthan	67,372	61,726	86,616
13. Sikkim	1,938	2,800	3,809
14. Tamil Nadu	11,235	10,059	11,845
15. Tripura	18,750	9,730	11,800
16. Uttar Pradesh	3,155	4,496	4,570
17. West Bengal	72,555	74,228	80,677
18. A and N Islands	896	1,059	918
19. Goa, Daman and Diu	976	741	596
Total :	10,81,088	8,72,857	10,29,622
Target :	9,60,522	8,54,537	8,34,537

**Commonwealth Foreign Ministers'
Meeting at Lusaka**

1445. DR. B L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether India participated in the Commonwealth Foreign Ministers' recent meeting at Lusaka ;

(b) if so, the outcome of the meeting held ;

(c) whether India will be represented on the Common-wealth Mission visiting the front-line States in Africa in the context of the threats posed by the Pretoria regime : and

(d) if so, when this team is likely to visit the front-line States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. India participated in the first meeting of the Commonwealth Committee of Foreign Ministers on Southern Africa held in Lusaka on February 1-2, 1988.

(b) The Committee took the following decisions :

(i) It finalised the terms of reference of the two expert studies on 'evaluation of the impact of sanct-

ions on a continuous basis and identification of efforts to frustrate them' and 'South Africa's relationship with the international financial system'.

- (ii) It decided to pursue all appropriate action to secure greater universalisation of sanctions.
- (iii) It took note of the increasing needs of the Frontline States deriving from South Africa's destabilisation policies.
- (iv) It explored the ways in which the South African propaganda and censorship could be countered.
- (v) It reaffirmed its strong support for the independence of Namibia, as called for in Security Council Resolution 435

(c) and (d) No final decision has been taken as yet with regard to Commonwealth Mission to the Frontline States. Details concerning composition and dates etc., would be finalised once a decision is taken.

Launching of First Remote Sensing Satellite

1446. DR. B.L. SHAILESH :

SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) when the first Indian Remote Sensing Satellite (IRS) is likely to be launched and from where ;

(b) how long will it take to generate and transmit data to help predict drought and structure and assessment system in the country ; and

(c) the manner in which the IRS will boost India's capabilities of early warning of drought signals ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) The first Indian

Remote Sensing Satellite IRS-1A is scheduled for launch in the middle of March 1988 from a Soviet Cosmodrome in USSR.

(b) and (c) IRS-1A will start transmitting regular data approximately within a month of its launch, after all the check-outs. Subsequently, the data will be disseminated to the user community. For drought assessment, data from USA's National Oceanographic & Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) satellite and 'LANDSAT' satellite are also being used presently, and the IRS-1A data will also play a very important role in such studies. Work towards drought assessment and mitigation is in the early technique development phase, and is being done along with a large number of user agencies in the country. The methodology will be stabilised that it can be applied on a large scale in the country.

Allotment of Transport Work to Ex-servicemen by Public Undertakings

1447. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received complaints from transport companies run by Ex-Servicemen Unions or Associations regarding the allotment of inadequate transport work to them by the Public Sector Undertakings of the Union government and the States ; and

(b) if so, the number of complaints received in this regard during the past three years including the current financial year and the action taken by Government to redress them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) and (b) There was a representation from the Ex-servicemen Airlink Transport Service (EATS) about the possibility of reduction of routes allotted to them at Bombay by the International Airports Authority of India (IAAI). The matter was discussed with IAAI and EATS continue to operate the routes allotted without any reduction. No other specific complaint has been received in the past three years from Ex-servicemen

Unions or Associations regarding allotment of inadequate transport work by the Public Sector Undertakings of the Union Government and the States.

Effect of Changes in Surface Temperature of Ocean

1448. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have studied the effects of the changes in surface temperature of ocean on the Indian Sub-continent :

(b) whether Government have taken advance steps for warning the people regarding the possibility of storms/cyclones in the country ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) A comprehensive cyclone warning machinery to warn the coastal population against the cyclones is functioning in the country. India Meteorological Department, which the nodal agency for cyclone warning in India, has a 'two stage warning' system. Under this system cyclone 'alert' is issued about 48 hours in advance and cyclone warnings are issued about 24 hours in advance of land fall. Three 'Area Cyclone Warning Centres' and two 'Cyclone Warning Centres' have been established for issuing cyclone warnings to coastal population, concerned State Government Officials, Ports Trusts and other concerned agencies. A number of cyclone detection Radars covering the cyclone prone coastal areas have been installed for tracking cyclones. Regular pictures taken through INSAT are very helpful in monitoring the cyclones while still on high seas. A Disaster Warning Service (DWS) with 100 stations has also been set up along the east coast for reliable communication of cyclone warnings through INSAT.

Rejection of Proposal to Set up Regional Bank by SAARC

1449. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the proposal to set up a regional bank to attract foreign capital has been shelved by the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation ;

(b) if so, the reasons of rejection ; and

(c) the nature and outlines of any alternate mechanism to identify regional collaboration projects and to ensure adequate trade cooperation among the Member States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) to (c) A proposal for the establishment of a multisectoral investment institution was considered at the meeting of the "SAARC Standing Committee and Council of Ministers held in Kathmandu in November, 1987. It was decided to set up an Expert Group to *inter alia*, explore the possibility of setting up a mechanism for indentifying projects of a regional character which can effectively harness the complementarities existing in the region. Any such mechanism would need to address itself to all aspects of each regional project including its objectives and identification of its specific requirements like skilled manpower, technology and financial resources that could be met from within the region itself.

Handing Over Wakf Properties to Wakf Boards

1450. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have suggested to the State Governments that wherever possible Wakf properties under Government or semi-Government occupation should be vacated and handed over to the Wakf Boards or taken on a permanent lease or purchased on payment of fair market value :

(b) the names of the States which have acted on this advice ; and

(c) whether the progress of implementation of this suggestion is being monitored by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) (i) According to replies received so far the following State Government/U.T. Administration are reported to have initiated action on the suggestions made by the Central Government Andhra Pradesh ; Gujarat ; Haryana ; Karnataka Madhya Pradesh ; Maharashtra ; Meghalaya ; Orissa ; Punjab ; Rajasthan ; Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry.

(ii) The Governments of Kerala and Mizoram and the Administration of Andaman and Nicobar Islands have stated that there are no such cases in their territories.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Crash of Indian Air Force Planes

1451. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) number of Indian Air Force planes which have crashed during 1987 ;

(b) whether Court of Inquiry has been held in each case to determine the cause of crash ;

(c) whether steps have been taken to reduce the incidence of such crashes ; and

(d) the number of lives lost in these crashes during 1987 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SON-TOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) and (d) The number of IAF planes, which crashed during 1987, and lives lost in these accidents, is classified information and cannot be disclosed in the public interest.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The major causes of air accidents have been identified to be human error, technical defects and bird strikes. A number

of steps have been taken to reduce accidents due to these causes which is an on-going process. Some of them are given below :—

Human errors

The important remedial measures taken to reduce human error accidents are :—

- i) The training pattern has been modified and a new syllabi has been introduced with emphasis on advanced operational training exercises.
- ii) The training syllabi have been reviewed in depth to ensure that junior pilots are introduced to high workload/high risk exercises in a progressive/regulated manner. Standards for each phase of training have been set and are being monitored.
- iii) Radio and Navigational aids are being given particular attention. Mandatory requirement of essential aids at airfields has been defined.
- iv) Appropriate instructions have been issued to ensure that medical factors like aircrew fatigue and hypoglycemia do not contribute to accidents.
- v) Instrument flying training and night flying training have been reviewed to meet operational requirements by day and night.
- vi) Setting and quantification of flying training standards in flying training establishments have been established.
- vii) A system of monitoring training standards and standards of Qualifying Flying Instructors has been introduced.

Technical defects

The major steps taken/being taken to reduce accidents by technical defects are :—

- i) Accidents due to design or manufacturing deficiencies are brought

to the notice of the manufacturers in aircraft. Pending such modifications short term remedial measures in consultation with them, are expeditiously implemented.

- ii) Technical type Training Schools are being set up for various types of aircraft Technicians will be given extended training on particular aircraft types,
- iii) Setting and quantification of standards in technical training establishment has been undertaken.
- iv) The Crew Chief System of aircraft servicing has been introduced on a trial basis.
- v) The training period for Branch Commissioned Officers has been extended to include technical and management education.
- vi) Wing Maintenance has been restructured and percentage of untrained technicians reduced.
- vii) Experienced Supervisors have been placed In-charge of aircraft servicing repairs, and team of technicians formed to service particular aircraft.

Bird Strikes

Due to the increased urbanisation and industrialisation bird hazard to aircraft is on the increase. The steps taken to avoid bird strike accidents are :—

- i) Airfield Environment Management Committees have been set up under the Chairmanship of the concerned Collector/Distt. Magistrate to take necessary steps to keep the environment around airfields safe for flying.
- ii) Bird hazard combat teams have been established on an experimental basis at 5 selected airfields. These teams report bird activity to pilots and also kill/scare away the birds.

iii) Use of bird watchers at airfields to keep pilots informed about bird activity in the airfield circuit areas.

iv) Publicity drive by means of radio, TV, newspapers and posters is being undertaken to educate the general public about bird hazard to aircraft and necessity to maintain clean environment around airfields.

v) The State Governments and local bodies are being regularly contacted to take steps for sanitisation of areas outside the perimeter of Defence airfields,

Organisations Receiving Foreign Contributions

1452. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 3869 on 2 December, 1987 regarding organisations receiving foreign contributions and state :

(a) the amounts of foreign contribution received by Veda Vigyan Vidya Peeth, Maharishi Ashram, Ayurveda Pratishthan, Institute of Creative Intelligence, Students' International Meditation Society, International Institute of Vedic Science and Learning Ideal Nutrition Corporation, Spiritual Regeneration Movement Foundation of India, Age of Enlightenment Trust Maharishi Dhyan Vidya Peeth, Mahila Dhyan Vidya Peeth, Mahila Siddh Nirman Yojna, Mahila Education Society, all forming part of Maharishi's organisation during the last five years ;

(b) whether these organisations have submitted their accounts ;

(c) whether these accounts have been scrutinised and whether any lapses have been noticed ;

(d) whether action has been taken in accordance with the law against such organisations ; and

(e) whether any of these organisations has been placed in prior permission category or de-registered ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) Information is given in statement below.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) Accounts furnished by these organisations have been scrutinised and certain short comings were noticed for which organisations were asked for clarifications. Further action, if any, will be taken in accordance with the provisions of the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976.

(e) Information is given in statement II below.

Statement—I

List Showing the Names and Amount of Foreign Contributions Reported to have been Received by Certain Organisations During 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985 & 1986

S. No.	Name of Organisation	1982	1983	Amount in lakhs		
				1984	1985	1986
1.	Maharishi Ved Vigyan Vishwa Vidya Peetham	—	—	—	16.90	335.32
2.	Maharishi Ashram	—	—	Not reported		
3.	Maharishi Ayurved Pratishthan	—	—	—	16.49	24.19
4.	Maharishi Institute of Creative Intelligence	148.16	111.64	105.17	86.39	18.85
5.	Students International Meditation Society	—	—	Not reported		
6.	Maharishi International Institute of Vedic Science and Learning	Nil	—	Nil	Nil	Nil
7.	Ideal Nutrition Corporation	—	—	Not reported		
8.	Spiritual Regeneration Movement Foundation of India	—	3.13	Nil	Nil	Nil
9.	Age of Enlightenment Trust	—	—	—	Nil	Nil
10.	Maharishi Dhyan Vidya Peeth	—	89.02	171.43	228.40	74.49
11.	Mahila Dhyan Vidya Peeth	72.28	63.74	74.48	65.40	62.42
12.	Mahila Siddh Nirman Yojna	6.74	3.92	1.37	0.14	Nil
13.	Maharishi Mahila Education Society	8.55	8.93	3.12	2.37	Nil

Statement—II***Name of the Organisations Whose Registration Stands Cancelled***

1. Maharishi Institute of Creative Intelligence.
2. Maharishi International Institute of Vedic Science and Learning.
3. Maharishi Dhyan Vidya Peeth.
4. Spiritual Re-generation Movement Foundation of India, and
5. Mahila Siddh Nirman Yojna.

Pension for Agricultural Landless Poor

1453. SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to introduce a centrally sponsored Pension scheme for the aged agricultural landless poor throughout the country ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ;

(d) whether any State have introduced such pension scheme ; and

(e) if so, when and the names of those States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise in view of (a) above.

(c) to (e) All the State Governments and UTs. have their own old age pension/social security schemes. According to information available with us, separate schemes for agricultural landless workers have been introduced in Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal.

Manufacture of CTVs by Public/Private Sectors

1455. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) how many public sector and private sector enterprises are manufacturing colour T.Vs. at present, with their names ;

(b) the percentage of Indian components being used in the manufacture of colour T.V. ;

(c) the total percentage being spent during 1986-87, 87-88 for the import of components for manufacture of CTV ; and

(d) whether any exercise has been done for complete indianisation of the colour T.V. components ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) The name of the enterprises in public sector and private sector who have reported production of Colour TV sets are given in the Statement below.

(b) The share of Indian components in the Bill of Components/Materials for CTV receiver is presently between 30%—35%.

(c) During 1986-87 and 87—88, it is estimated that the imported components in terms of CIF content in foreign exchange accounted for 35—40% and 30—35% respectively of the average Bill of Components/Material for CTV sets

(d) Progressive indigenisation of the components for CTV is already under Implementation. Investments by industry have already been made for manufacture of critical components, like Colour Picture Tube, Deflection Yoke, Line Output Transformer, Operating Unit, Integrated Circuits, Delay lines, SAW Filter, etc. It is anticipated that by 1989-90, 80% of the components required by the CTV industry would be met from indigenous sources.

Statement

List of Manufacturers of CTV Sets in the Public and Private sector

Sl. No	Name of the Unit
Public Sector Units	
1.	Central Electronics Ltd., Sahibabad.
2.	Electronics Corp'n. of India Ltd., Hyderabad.

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3. Goa Electronics Ltd., Mapusa.
4. Haryana Television Ltd., Faridabad.
5. Kerala State Electronics Dev. Corp. Ltd , Trivandrum.
6. Konark Television Ltd., Bhuvneshver.
7. Rajasthan Electronics Ltd., Jaipur.
8. Sidkal Television Ltd.. Trivendrum.
9. Uptron India Ltd., Lucknow.
10. Webel Nicco Electronics Ltd., Calcutta.

Paivate Sector Units

11. 21st Centuary Electronics Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.
12. AKG Electronics Pvt. Ltd., Ghaziabad.
13. Acharya Electronics Ltd., Nagpur,
14. Aktron Electronics Pvt. Ltd., Sri Gang Nagar.
15. Altravision Electronics, Palghat.
16. Anaya Electronics Ltd., New Delhi.
17. Anech Electronics Pvt. Ltd., Delhi.
18. Aryan Electronics Systems Pvt. Ltd , Bhopal.
19. Atari Electronics, Calcutta.
20. Atlas Engineering Works Pvt. Ltd , Bhuvneshwar.
21. B & B Electronics Pvt Ltd., New Delhi.
22. Beltek Electronics Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.
23. Beltek India Ltd , New Delhi.
24. Bharat Television Ltd., Secunderabad.
25. Binatone Electronics Pvt. Ltd , Sahibabad.
26. Boston Electronics Pvt. Ltd., Calcutta.
27. British Physical Laboratories India Ltd., Bangalore.
28. British Physical Laboratories India Ltd., Palghat.
29. Bush India Ltd , Bombay.
30. Canon Electronics Pvt. Ltd., Delhi
31. Calcom Electronics Pvt. Ltd., Delhi.
32. Cauvary Electronics Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.

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33. Chroma Electronics Pvt. Ltd., Halol (Taluk).
 34. Contal Vision Pvt. Ltd., Kashmir.
 35. Continental Device India Ltd., Faridabad.
 36. Cosmic Electronics, Vadodara.
 37. Cosmic Radios, Bombay.
 38. Creative Handicrafts, New Delhi.
 39. Damodar Electronics and Controls, Cochin.
 40. Darpan Electronics Pvt. Ltd., Trivandrum.
 41. Dass Electronics Pvt. Ltd., Dehradun.
 42. Deepan Electronics Pvt. Ltd., Ahmedabad.
 43. Devi Electronics Pvt. Ltd., Gandhi Nagar.
 44. Dianan Television Pvt. Ltd., Indore.
 45. Disco Electronics Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.
 46. Dynamic Electronics (India) Pvt. Ltd., Bangalore.
 47. Dynavision Ltd., Madras.
 48. Electronics Instrumentation, Hooghly.
 49. Electronics Consortium Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.
 50. Electronics Consortium Pvt. Ltd., Nainital.
 51. Electronics, New Delhi.
 52. Electrovision (India), Gorakhpur.
 53. Empire Trading Company, New Delhi.
 54. Enfield India Ltd., Madras.
 55. Esky Electronics (India) Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.
 56. Ezhuthassans Electronics Pvt. Ltd., Trichur City.
 57. Ferry Radio Corporation, New Delhi.
 58. Fusebase Electro Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.
 59. GCG Radio Corporation, New Delhi.
 60. Gripp Systems Pvt. Ltd., Ahmedabad.
 61. Happy House (TV) Mfg. Division Ltd., Madras.
 62. Hargopal and Sons Pvt. Ltd., Ambala Cantt.
 63. Hendez Electronics Ltd., Palghat.
 64. Hi Beam Electronics Pvt. Ltd., Madras.

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65. Instavision Electronic, Ahmedabad.
66. J & C Electronics Pvt. Ltd., Calcutta.
67. J. S Enterprises, Amritsar.
68. Jajodia Electronics Pvt. Ltd., Calcutta.
69. Jetking Electronics Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.
70. Jolly Radio and Sound Service, Rampur.
71. Jolly Television Pvt. Ltd., Rampur.
72. Jupiter Radios (Regd.), Ludhiana.
73. Jupiter Radios (Regd.) New Delhi.
74. Kalyani Sharp India Ltd., Pune.
75. KD & Sons, New Delhi.
76. Keerti Electronics Industries, Ul.
77. Kejriwal Electronics, Calcutta.
78. Kelvision Electronics. Trivandrum.
79. Keonics Video Ltd., Bangalore.
80. Kingston Electronics Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.
81. Krisons Electronics Systems Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.
82. Larry Electronics Pvt. Ltd., Noida.
83. Mahendra Radio & Television Pvt. Ltd., Meerut.
84. Marwan Electronics Equipment Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.
85. Master Electronics Company Pvt. Ltd., Trivandrum.
86. Mirc Electronics Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.
87. Monica Electronics Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.
88. Neltron Electronics Pvt. Ltd., Bhopal.
89. Niharika Electronics Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.
90. Nihon Electronics Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.
91. Niky Tasha India Pvt. Ltd., Faridabad.
92. Nipa International Pvt. Ltd., Calcutta.
93. Novatron Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.
94. Novavision Electronics Pvt. Ltd., Ghaziabad.
95. Ocean Electronic Company, Moreana.
96. Orient Vision Ltd., Madras.
97. Orsons Electronics Ltd., Bombay.
98. Polestar Electryincs Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.

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99. Pokon Electronics Ltd., Calcutta.
 100. Prem Associates, Banalore.
 101. Prestige Televideo, Indore.
 102. Quaser Electronics Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.
 103. Ramain Products Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.
 104. R C P Electronics Ltd., Bangalore.
 105. Raghu Nandan Electronics Ltd., Bangalore.
 106. Ravelectronics, Pvt. Ltd., Bangalore.
 107. Ravelectronics, Madras.
 108. Reliance Electronics Industries (I) Pvt. Ltd., Noida.
 109. Royal Electronics Ltd., Belgaum.
 110. Ruchika Electronics Ltd., New Delhi.
 111. Sakura Electronics Pvt. Ltd., Madras.
 112. Senthil Engineers, Trichy.
 113. Shastha Electronics Pvt. Ltd., Madras.
 114. Sigma Engineers, Pune.
 115. Simplex Electronics, Ahmedabad.
 116. Sinclair Televisions Pvt. Ltd., Hyderabad.
 117. Singh Radio Co. (India) Pvt. Ltd., Hyderabad.
 118. Sipply Electronics Pvt. Ltd., Noida.
 119. Skanstrons Pvt. Ltd., Jaipur.
 120. Sonodyne Television Pvt. Ltd., Calcutta.
 121. Sonovision Pvt. Ltd., Ghaziabad.
 122. Starvision Pvt. Ltd., Noida.
 123. Starvox Electronics Pvt. Ltd., Ahmedabad.
 124. Stylon Electronics Industries, Pondicherry.
 125. Sudarshan Electronics & TV Ltd., Bombay.
 126. Sudhir Electronics Pvt. Ltd., Nagapur.
 127. Super Computronics Ltd., New Delhi.
 128. Surya Cinetron Pvt. Ltd., Patna.
 129. Sumiti Television Pvt. Ltd., Meerut.
 130. Suvarna Electronics Pvt. Ltd., Hyderabad.

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131. Target Electronics Pvt. Ltd., Sahibabad.
132. Telerama (India) Ltd., Calcutta-
133. Telestar Communication Systems Pvt. Ltd., Cannore.
134. Television & Components Pvt. Ltd., Naroda.
135. Televista Electronics Pvt. Ltd., Ghaziabad.
136. Televista Electronics Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.
137. Tressa Electronics Pvt. Ltd., Ahmedabad.
138. Trident Electronics, Calcutta.
139. United Dimonds Ltd., Noida.
140. Usha Television Ltd., Faridahad.
141. VV Rama Rao & Co., Hyderabad.
142. Valwyn Television Ltd., Madras.
143. Video Electronics Pvt. Ltd., Sahibabad.
144. Videon, New Delhi.
145. Videon TV Manufacturers Put. Ltd., Noida.
146. Video Technica Pvt. Ltd., Bangalore.
147. Vijai Electronics Pvt. Ltd., Hyderabad-
148. Vipul Electronics, Calcutta.
149. Weston Electronics Ltd., New Delhi.
150. Weston Electronics Components Ltd., New Delhi.

Manufacture of VCR

1456. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATIL :
SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAM-
ACHANDRAN :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken any decision to manufacture VCR within the country to meet the demand ;

(b) the names of the public or private sector units which have applied for issuing licences to manufacture VCRs.

(c) the action taken by Government in this respect ;

(d) whether any foreign concern has offered to establish its unit in India to manufacture VCRs ; and

(e) if so the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K R. NARAYANAN) : (a) Government have taken decision to promote establishment of manufacturing base for VCR within the country to meet the demand.

(b) and (c) Government vide press note No. 30(1985 series) dated October 25, 1985 invited composite applications (industrial licence and foreign collaboration) for the manufacture of VCR/VCP from the units which are prepared to commit sizeable investment for suitable vertical integration with an accelerated phased manufacturing

programme and which have the requisite in-built capacity to keep pace with the changing technology.

In response to the the press note 65 applications were received. These applications were processed by interministerial task force. Out of the 65 applications following six have been shortlisted for further consideration :—

1. M/s Bharat Forge Limited, Koregaon Bhima (Maharashtra).
2. Shri Pradeep Kumar Nand Lal Dhoot Ahmed Nagar (Maharashtra).
3. Shri D J. Jhaveri, New Delhi.
4. M/s Karnataka State Electronics Devp. Corp. Ltd., Bangalore (Karnataka).
5. M/s Sonodyne Television Ltd., Calcutta (West Bengal).
6. M/s Electronics Trade and Technology Devp. (Corp. ET&T) New Delhi.

In addition to the above, M/s BPL Sanyo Ltd, Bangalore, a unit licenced for manufacture of Video Deck Mechanism has also requested for approval for manufacture of VCR/VCP for better utilization of their capacity created for manufacture of Video Deck Mechanism.

Final decision on these cases has not yet been taken.

(d) and (e) Foreign companies have shown interest in entering into technical collaboration with equity participation with Indian companies but not in establishing unit on their own.

Manufacture of Application-Specified Integrated Circuits

1457 SHRI PARAS RAM BHARDWAJ : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up design centred industry for manufacturing application-specified integrated circuits ;

(b) whether clearance to projects for setting up three technology parks at

Hyderabad, Dehradun and Bangalore from Defence Research Organisation is pending ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) With a view to upgrading electronic equipment technology, Department of Electronics is planning to set up 10 computer aided design centres for Application Specific Integrated Circuits (ASICs) to cater to the needs of the electronics industry.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Rural Population Below Poverty Line

1458. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of rural population below poverty line in different States ;

(b) the steps taken to raise them above poverty line ;

(c) the target set therefor in Seventh Plan ; and

(d) the various poverty alleviation schemes under operation for the purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI) : (a) A statement containing the requisite information as revealed by the National Sample Survey Organisation's Survey carried out 1983-84 is given below.

(b) to (d) The Seventh Plan development strategy and the pattern of growth emerging from it are expected to lead to reduction in poverty. The emphasis on accelerated agricultural growth, increased productivity of rice in Eastern India,

developing the potential of dry-land agriculture, adoption of special measures to increase productivity and incomes of small and marginal farmers, implementation of the minimum needs programme and expansion of irrigation facilities will make a substantial contribution to reduction of poverty.

In addition, the three major anti-poverty programme being implemented for enabling the rural poor to cross the poverty line are Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), National Rural Employment Programme (NREP), and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP). The Seventh Plan target is to reduce the incidence of poverty among the rural population to 28.2 per cent.

Statement

Number and percentage of rural population below the poverty line in different States : 1983-84 (Provisional)

S. No.	State	Number (lakhs)	%age
1.	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	164.4	38.7
2.	Assam	44.9	23.8
3.	Bihar	329.4	51.4
4.	Gujarat	67.7	27.6
5.	Haryana	16.2	15.2
6.	Himachal Pradesh	5.8	14.0
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	8.1	16.4
8.	Karnataka	102.9	37.5
9.	Kerala	55.9	26.1
10.	Madhya Pradesh	218.0	50.3
11.	Maharashtra	176.1	41.5
12.	Manipur	1.3	11.7
13.	Meghalaya	3.9	33.7
14.	Orissa	107.7	44.8
15.	Punjab	13.7	10.9
16.	Rajasthan	105.0	36.6
17.	Tamil Nadu	147.6	44.1
18.	Tripura	4.6	23.5
19.	Uttar Pradesh	440.0	46.5
20.	West Bengal	183.9	43.8
21.	Nagaland, Sikkim, and All Union Territories,	17.9	47.4
All India		2215.0	40.4

- Note : 1) The above estimates are derived by using the poverty line of Rs. 49.09 per capita per month at 1973-74 prices corresponding to daily calorie requirement of 2400 per person in rural areas.
- 2) For up-dating the poverty line for 1983-84, C.S.O. Poverty Consumption deflator has been used.
- 3) These results are based on the provisional and quick tabulation of the NSS on household consumer expenditure of 38th Round (Jan. 1983 to Dec. 1983),
- 4) The difference between the aggregate all India private consumption expenditure estimated by Central Statistical Organisation in their National Accounts Statistics and that derived from the NSSO data has been pro-rata adjusted among the different States and Union Territories in the absence of any information to allocate this difference among the States and Union Territories.
- 5) The number of people below poverty line relates to the population as on 1st March, 1984.

Increase in Production of Computer Software

1459. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to increase the production of value added competitive engineering goods including Computer Software for the overall growth of export ;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in this directions ;

(c) the achievements made so far;

(d) the target set for the year 1988-89 ; and

(e) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) and (b) The Government has taken a number of measures to assist exporters in the export of engineering goods. These measures inter-alia include, liberalisation of licensing procedures, a new regime of Cash Compensatory Support (CCS) to compensate for the

cascading effect of domestic taxation access to raw materials and consumables at international competitive prices, reduction in interest rates of pre and post shipment credit; higher debt equity ratio for identified export thrust industries, introduction of a new blanket exchange permit scheme liberalising provisions for export promotion activities etc. The policy on Computer Software Export Software Development and Training was announced in December, 1986. The policy is broadly aimed at accomplishing the following basic objectives :—

- (1) To promote software exports to take a quantum jump and capture sizeable share in international software market.
- (2) To promote the integrated development of software in the country for domestic as well as export markets.
- (3) To simplify the existing procedures to enable the software industry to grow at a faster pace.
- (4) To establish a strong base of software industry in the country.
- (5) To promote the use of computer as a tool for decision making and to increase work efficiency and to promote appropriate applications which are of development catalytic

sing nature with due regard for long term benefit of computerisation to the country as a whole.

(c) The engineering exports during the period April to December 1987 were Rs. 830 crores. The software export from India for the year 1987-88 is expected to be over Rs. 80 crores.

(d) and (e) : The projection for the software export for the year 1988-89 is Rs. 144 crores. Government has taken the following additional steps to achieve the target :

- 1) Setting up of Software Development Agency for the integrated development of software for export and domestic market.
- 2) Organising of export promotion campaign Department of Electronics with the help of Embassy of India, USA arranged software conferences at six centres in USA during October-November, 1987.
- 3) A demand survey for Indian Software was conducted in the Netherlands, the UK and Belgium during October-November, 1987.

New Incentives to ST Girls Education

1460. SHRI MATILAL HANSDA : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether any new scheme for incentives to Scheduled Tribe girls education has been introduced ;
- (b) if so, the details thereof ;
- (c) the allocation made for this purpose ; and
- (d) the state-wise target fixed for the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI) : (a) and (b) A new scheme to provide incentive to indigent Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe families to send their female children to school is proposed to be introduced in 1988-89.

The scheme may cover particularly the children of non-starter and first generation learners families.

(c) and (d) To start with, an amount of Rs. 50.00 lakhs is proposed to be allocated for the scheme during 1988-89. State-wise allocation and other details will be worked out in consultation with the State Governments.

Manufacture of Television Tubes by the Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers

1461. SHRI T. BALA GOUD : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers a public sector unit, has decided to take over the BEL Taleja unit in Maharashtra to diversify its production for the manufacture of glass tubes for television sets.

(b) whether Government have decided to annex several units of electronic industry to be controlled by this giant public sector undertaking ; and

(c) if so, whether any decision has been taken in this regard and whether it would be implemented in other units also ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers have submitted a proposal for taking over the BEL's Taloja unit in Maharashtra for the manufacture of glass shells for TV Picture Tubes.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

Utilisation of Poverty Alleviation Funds

1462. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH : will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the steps taken to check the wastage and pilferages of resources meant for the poor ;

(b) the funds allocated under the anti-poverty programme during 1987 and how does this amount compare with the amount sanctioned during the last three years ;

(c) the details of the achievements made Statewise ; and

(d) the details of the steps taken further to generate more employment ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI) : (a) Three major Anti-Poverty Programmes being implemented are : Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP). Specific complaints about wastage and pilferage of resources allocated for these programmes are referred to the concerned State Govts. for enquiry and remedial action. The Concurrent Evaluation of IRDP was introduced in October, 1985 and that in respect of

NREP in Nov., 1987 (expected to cover all districts by October, 1988). Under IRDP Deptt. of Banking has issued instructions for dealing strictly with cases of corruption. State Govts. have been advised to set up Grievance Cells attached to each District Rural Development Agency (DRDA). Wherever they exist, State Level Vigilance Cells also undertake flying checks on their own. To ensure financial discipline, Internal Audit Cells are being set up at State Hqrs. At the same time, the State Governments have been asked to ensure constitutions of Beneficiaries' Advisory Committees at the Block Level and Sub-Committees at Panchayat Level so that the beneficiaries can actively participate in the programme

(b) A statement showing allocation of funds under the three programmes mentioned above during the years 1984-85 to 1987-88 is given below :—

Funds allocated (Rs. crores)

S No.	Programme	1984-85	1985-86	1986-86	1987-88
1.	IRDP	407.36	407.36	543.83	613.38
2.	NREP*	457.53	532.53	608.07	671.92
3.	RLEGP*	500.00	574.00	651.52	639.55

*Including value of foodgrains but excluding foodgrains Subsidy and transport cost.

(c) The requisite details are given in the Statements I to III below.

(d) Generally, higher outlays have been

allocated for the above programmes over the years so as to generate more employment.

Statement-I

Physical Achievements under I.R.D.P (Nos.)

S. No.	Name of the State/UT	1986-86	1986-87	1987-88 (Upto Dec. 87)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	18015	256944	187695
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	11358	13702	2476
3.	Assam	51843	68019	37424

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Bihar	421135	535155	436230 *
5.	Goa	7052	9050	3676
6.	Gujarat	101275	127527	102949
7.	Haryana	48496	50420	30805
8.	Himachal Pradesh	33574	36955	23848
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	41329	26718	17159
10.	Karnataka	148794	145275	77509
11.	Kerala	71376	143399	69342
12.	Madhya Pradesh	249591	363582	261278
13.	Maharashtra	190174	238118	159522
14.	Manipur	7487	13673	4723
15.	Meghalaya	7129	11970	1116
16.	Mizoram	2623	8438	2783
17.	Nagaland	7525	4318	3008
18.	Orissa	173427	207872	131098
19.	Punjab	64612	99935	50565
20.	Rajasthan	140503	164472	118171
21.	Sikkim	2185	2728	1406
22.	Tamil Nadu	209626	258823	182098
23.	Tripura	14148	15779	13677
24.	Uttar Pradesh	580802	666474	491030
25.	West Bengal	287052	243921	164319
26.	A & N Islands	742	2303	1256
27.	Chandigarh	116	120	112
28.	D & N Haveli	677	1080	316
29.	Delhi	2146	4380	1295
30.	Daman & Diu	*	*	405
31.	Lakshadweep	554	444	320
32.	Pondicherry	3142	5675	1045
All India		3060678	3747269	2578456

*Included in Goa.

Statement-II

Sl. No.	State/UT	1985-86	(Lakh mandays)	
			1986-87	1987-88 (till Dec. 87)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	214.48	264.22	169.54
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2.17	1.95	0.32
3.	Assam	25.77	51.35	18.05
4.	Bihar	416.27	370.52	234.50
5.	Gujarat	69.71	132.83	93.17
6.	Haryana	14.77	16.74	13.84
7.	Himachal Pradesh	15.98	20.49	12.22
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	19.11	42.77	15.11
9.	Karnataka	201.45	138.55	84.60
10.	Kerala	84.23	105.32	45.06
11.	Madhya Pradesh	212.82	383.91	288.32
12.	Maharashtra	250.03	237.62	106.04
13.	Manipur	2.65	6.87	3.51
14.	Meghalaya	3.89	4.03	1.85
15.	Mizoram	1.58	1.32	0.36
16.	Nagaland	2.56	3.20	1.80
17.	Orissa	147.83	181.77	141.46
18.	Punjab	27.34	19.04	10.26
19.	Rajasthan	497.86	929.63	122.74
20.	Sikkim	2.36	2.82	2.59
21.	Tamil Nadu	298.07	333.99	198.73
22.	Tripura	7.12	11.04	11.09
23.	Uttar Pradesh	501.90	465.23	343.46
24.	West Bengal	130.95	217.61	118.35
25.	A & N Islands	2.82	3.64	1.96
26.	Chandigarh	0.35	0.35	0.14
27.	D & N Haveli	1.94	0.65	1.63
28.	Delhi	0.28	0.33	0.43
29.	Goa, Daman & Diu	3.79	2.33	1.91
30.	Lakshadweep	1.66	1.32	1.26
31.	Pondicherry	2.40	2.48	2.69
All India		3164.14	3953.92	2046.99

Statement III

(Lakh mandays)

Sl. No.	State/UT	1985-86	19 6-87	1987-88 (till '87)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	224.99	299.83	163 00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.12	1.30	0 47
3.	Assam	22.32	42.42	26 07
4.	Bihar	232.73	328.66	209 25
5.	Gujarat	70.62	79.63	49 44
6.	Haryana	15.18	17.12	13 42
7.	Himachal Pradesh	15 85	18.51	10 34
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	8.59	18.55	3 40
9.	Karnataka	188 29	170.29	118.97
10.	Kerala	76.99	113.72	42 05
11.	Madhya Pradesh	194 24	278.83	167 89
12.	Maharashtra	230.27	233.29	114.91
13.	Manipur	0.47	1.45	3 29
14.	Meghalaya	0.02	2.77	1 76
15.	Mizoram	1.06	12.04	6 81
16.	Nagaland	2.56	3.01	1 50
17.	Orissa	121.29	175.94	112 11
18.	Punjab	20.69	18.02	15 48
19.	Rajasthan	64.27	152.26	106 16
20.	Sikkim	1.67	2.89	2 22
21.	Tamil Nadu	288.45	520.39	179 73
22.	Tripura	12.09	8.78	6 62
23.	Uttar Pradesh	468.25	527.61	284 48
24.	West Bengal	110.64	219.74	110 90
25.	A & Islands	0 29	1 07	0 77
26.	Chandigarh	0.24	0.14	—
27.	D & N Haveli	0.31	0.59	0 54
28.	Delhi	0.32	0.36	0 59
29.	Goa, Daman & Diu	1.99	2.24	1 86
30.	Lakshadweep	0.84	1.05	0 61
31.	Pondicherry	0.75	1.22	1 86
All India		2379.79	3053.72	1750 59

Inclusion of "Tamangs" in ST List

1463. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken any final decision on the demands of the 'TAMANGS' and similar other tribes for the inclusion in the list of Scheduled Tribes ;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the follow up steps contemplated ;

(c) if not, the reasons for delay and whether consultations with the concerned State Governments have since been completed ; and

(d) the likely date by which any decision would be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI) : (a) to (d) All proposals are being considered in the context of the proposed comprehensive revision of the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Further, any amendment in the existing lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes can be done only through an Act of Parliament in view of Articles 341(2) and 342(2) of the Constitution. In view of this it is difficult to specify any time-limit at this stage.

Indian Institute of Information Technology at Bhubaneswar

1464. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up an Indian Institute of Information Technology at Bhubaneswar ;

(b) whether a State Level Coordination Committee for implementing the programme of utilisation of the super computer by the State has been formed and the steps for the allotment of lands for the institute has been taken ;

(c) the time by which Government propose to set up the Institute ; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A National Informatics Centre (NIC)—State Coordination Committee (NSCC) has been set up by the Government of Orissa for implementing the programme of utilisation of the super computer installed by NIC in Bhubaneswar in the Eastern Region. Steps are under way for setting up the Indian Institute of Information Technology (IIIT) at Bhubaneswar. Immediately thereafter, steps for procurement of land for setting up the Institute will be taken up.

(c) It is proposed to commence the first academic year of IIIT at Bhubaneswar from July, 1989.

(d) The following type of courses are proposed to be offered at the Indian Institute of Information Technology (IIIT).

1. Short term modular courses (4-6 months duration) ;
2. Diploma Courses (one year post bachelor's diploma) ;
3. Continuing education and reorientation courses ;
4. Mid-career development programmes for Government officials in-service ; and
5. Teachers training programmes.

The main emphasis in these courses will be on practical orientation. Computing facilities of the National Informatics Centre (NIC) at these locations will be made extensive use of. Modern educational technology tools, such as Computer-aided Instructions (CAI), Modular Training, Video Tape Courses etc. will also be used.

Acquisition of Submarines, Advance Jet Trainers, and Attack Helicopters

1465. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the proposals for acquisition of submarine Nos. 5 and 6 from HINDW Advance Jet Trainers and the Attack Helicopters for the Army have not come through in the year 1987 though originally envisaged ;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ; and

(c) whether the above proposed acquisitions have been given up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) to (c) The proposals for the acquisition of the Advanced Jet Trainer for the Air Force, the Attack Helicopter for the Army and Submarines (5-6) for the Navy are under consideration of the Government. It would not be in the interest of national security to disclose further details in this regard.

Licensing of Small Scale Electronics Industry

1466. DR. V. VENKATESH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering licensing of the small scale electronics industry ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether there are any basic hurdles in the progress of the electronics industry in the country ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) The small sector does not come under the purview of licensing. However, decentralisation of selected areas of electronics industry in the small scale sector is presently under examination by the Government.

(b) According to existing procedure proposals for the manufacture of electronic items in small scale sector are considered for scheme approval before they are registered with the State Directorate of Industry. Scheme approval letters are issued either by State Directorate of Industry or Development Commissioner (Small Scale Industries) depending upon the item of manufacture. Generally for other sectors of industry, registration is done at the State level only, without referring to Central Government. For these reasons, it is felt that the procedure for registration for SSI units except for a few items can be brought at par with other sectors of industries

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise

[Translation]

High Level Committee for New Caste Groups

1467. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a High Level Committee constituted by Government has finalised the proposal to recognise some new castes/tribes as Scheduled Caste Scheduled Tribe ;

(b) if so, the names of the groups of Uttar Pradesh which are proposed to be recognised as Scheduled Tribes ; and

(c) whether Anwal and Kuchhhalia bore groups of Pithoragarh District are also proposed to be included in Scheduled Tribe List ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI) : (a) to (c) All proposals received in regard to the changes in lists of SCs/STs are under consideration of Government. No further information can be disclosed at this stage in public interest.

[English]

Information Technology

1468. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to have information technology as the essential pre-requisite for providing basic infrastructural inputs during the next two plan periods to secure desired industrial development and economic progress by 2001 ; and

(b) if so, the steps contemplated in this direction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government have established National Informatics Centre (NIC) which is charged with the responsibility of providing information services to Central and State Government Departments/Ministries to support planning and decision making. Further steps will be formulated along with 8th plan preparation.

Development of Indigenous Parts in National Aeronautical Laboratory for IAF

1469. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the contribution made by the National Aeronautical Laboratory and the Gas Turbine Research Establishment for the development of indigenous parts and component required by Indian Air force ;

(b) to what extent the annual import bill of IAF has declined due to indigenous replacements developed by these organisations ; and

(c) the annual import bill of Indian Air Force for each of the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SON-TOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) A statement is given below.

(b) National Aeronautical Laboratory (NAL) and Gas Turbine Research Establishment (GTRE) have close relations with our aircraft and defence industries and

their inputs have greatly helped in indigenisation process. However it is not possible to quantify their contribution in reducing the annual import bill of IAF. Further the GTX engine now under design and development by GTRE for use in LCA when completed, would result in considerable saving of Foreign Exchange.

(c) It would not be in public interest to divulge the figures.

Statement

The contributions made by National Aeronautical laboratory (NAL) and the Gas Turbine Research Establishment (GTRE) are as under :

NATIONAL AERONAUTICAL LABORATORY (NAL)

National Aeronautical Laboratory (NAL) is a research and Development Organisation and is therefore not directly engaged in providing indigenous parts and components required by IAF. However, NAL have played a major role in the development of electronics equipment and has supplied FRP Radomes for Alize and Fairchild packet aircraft. NAL has also contributed significantly on the analysis of failures/accidents of military aircrafts at the request of Indian Airforce and has carried out wind tunnel tests, extensive computational studies on the release characteristics of rockets and Retro penetration bomb clearance tests. Wind tunnel test analysis has been performed to assess the effectiveness of Vortex plate and combat flaps for improving the manoeuvre performance of the aircraft studies carried out on effect of Rotodome on performance of aircraft. Wind tunnel tests have been carried out on GAF, HF 24, HSS 737, HF 25, Ajeet, MIG 21 and LCA and various types of missiles bomb set etc. NAL has played a leading role in concept formulation and initial feasibility studies on Light Combat Aircraft. NAL has played important role on the evaluation of air worthiness of Avro aircraft. It has also carried out fatigue life evaluation of GNAT and AJEET AIRCRAFT which have led to considerable direct benefits to IAF. Such fatigue evaluation cannot be got done by agencies abroad as it will give access to strategic information. Further signi-

ficant contributions have been made by NAL in fatigue failure analysis and accident investigation which are invaluable for flight safety.

GAS TURBINE RESEARCH ESTABLISHMENT (GTRE)

- (a) Gas Turbine Research Establishment (GTRE) had undertaken in 1962 an educational design project designated GTRE-CP-i, Jet Engine and a prototype of the same had been manufactured.
- (b) Modifications to the Russian RD-9F engine for installation on HF-24 were also developed during early sixties.
- (c) In early 1963, GTRE commenced the design and development of a Reheat system for Orpheus 703 engine to improve the performance of HF-24 aircraft. This project was completed and a final type approval was accorded in December 1973. The regular production was not undertaken due to phasing out of HF-24 aircraft.
- (d) To improve the performance of Orpheus 703 engine, a single stage transonic compressor was designed and tested on Orpheus 703 engine with its first sub-sonic stage replaced by transonic stage. This has found application in GTX project.
- (e) A number of component research project were initiated. These projects helped GTRE to undertake design and development demonstrator model of GTX engine.
- (f) A project to design and develop the GTX-37-14U engine upto demonstrator stage was sanctioned to GTRE. This project was successfully completed.
- (g) GTX 'B' demonstrator model engine project which is an improved by-pass variant of GTX engine has also been taken up and the fabrication of components of this engine are in advance stage of completion.

(h) The project for Full Development of GTX-37-14U Straight Jet engine was sanctioned and the engine is presently running on the test bed.

- (i) A proposal on design and development of a variant of GTX engine for the LCA has been taken up for sanction. Presently the proposal is to power the prototype of the aircraft with imported GE 404 engine. Once the GTX variant is available, considerable reduction in foreign exchange would accrue.

Imports for IAF Aircrafts and Helicopters

1470. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Air Force has to import its requirements of metallic materials, non-metallic materials (including sealants), testing equipment, electrical, electronic, hydraulic and mechanical components for aircrafts and helicopters ;

(b) if so, the reasons for resorting to their import ; and

(c) the steps taken to produce these items within the country itself ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SON-TOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) and (b) The Indian Air Force has to meet some of its requirements by import because :

- (i) the quantity required is too small for indigenous development/production ;
- (ii) equipment like test equipment are specific to the main equipment which is imported ;
- (iii) the level of technology in India has not developed to the extent required to produce all types of sophisticated alloys and electronic equipment.

(c) Organisations like the Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) and Avionics Design Group of

Hindustan Aeronautics Limited are engaged in developing and productionising indigenous substitutes for critical defence items to achieve self-reliance and self-sufficiency for meeting the needs of the Indian Air Force.

Bilateral Contract to Improve Indo-China Relations

1471. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU :
SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of bilateral contracts made or being made with China in the direction of improving relations with that country ; and

(b) upto date follow up action taken in respect of such contracts ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) The only bilateral contract is a Trade Agreement and protocols signed under it. The Trade Agreement, providing for Most Favoured Nation status, was signed between India and China in August 1984. In November 1985, a Trade Protocol, providing for a trade turnover of U.S. Dollars 100 to 160 millions during 1986, was signed. In May 1987, a Second Trade Protocol, providing for a trade turnover of U.S. Dollars 150 to 200 millions during the period 1st January 1987, to the 31st March, 1988, was signed between India and China.

(b) Trade under the protocols is promoted by the usual methods, such as exchanges of business delegations and business discussions.

Prime Minister's Visit to China

1472. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU :
SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI :
SHRI S.M. GURADDI :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the invitation from China to the Prime Minister to pay a visit to that country has been accepted ; and

(b) if so, the likely date when the visit is to take place ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) and (b) Although the Prime Minister has been invited to visit China, and the invitation has been accepted in principle, no dates for the visit have as yet been fixed.

SC/ST Below Poverty Line in Rajasthan and Gujarat

1473. SHRI VIRDHII CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any survey has been conducted in Rajasthan and Gujarat to ascertain the number of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes living below the poverty line; and

(b) if so, the measures being taken by Government to uplift there poor people and the amount of money proposed to be spent on these measures in the current financial year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI) : (a) No comprehensive survey has been undertaken by the concerned State Governments for this purpose,

(b) The Governments of Rajasthan and Gujarat have taken up various anti-poverty family oriented programmes to uplift the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribe families below poverty line. The amounts of money proposed to be spent on these measures in the current financial year are as follows ;

(Rs. in crores)

State	SCP	SCA to SCP	TSP	SCDCs	
				SCA to TSP	Central Govt's contribution to the share capital
Rajasthan	104.58	9.85	58.21	11.38	0.2614
Gujarat	30.61	5.57	117.09	11.60	Nil

Chinese Intrusion into Indian Territory

1475. DR. V. VENKATESH : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been recent Chinese intrusions into Indian territory ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) whether Government have taken any steps in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) to (c) Chinese personnel intruded into the Sumdorong Chu Valley of Arunachal Pradesh in June 1986.

This matter has been taken up with the Chinese authorities in line with Government's policy to resolve problems through negotiations, both at the official-level talks and through contacts at the political level between the two countries.

Delay in Completion of Projects

1476. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether delay in implementation of projects have caused a huge loss to the nation ;

(b) if so, the details of such projects together with the details of original projects costs and anticipated and revised costs ;

(c) whether a high powered committee has been set up for finding out the causes of such delays ;

(d) the action taken/proposed to be taken against the authorities concerned in this regard ;

(e) the States where these projects have been affected ; and

(f) the steps being taken to complete the Mega projects and other projects including HBJ Pipeline ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI) : (a) and (b) A statement giving details of original, revised/anticipated cost of delayed projects each costing over Rs. 20 crores as on 30 September, 1987 included in the Quarterly Monitoring System is given below. The total increase in the anticipated cost of 157 delayed projects vis-a-vis the original cost is Rs. 19810.27 crores.

(c) and (d) An Advisory Council on Project Implementation consisting of eminent persons having experience in the field of project management under the chairmanship of Shri Ratan Tata was constituted by the Government to advise the Ministry of Programme Implementation on (a) improvement in project implementation systems and (b) organisational development. The Council has since submitted its report which is currently under examination of the Government.

(e) The delayed projects are spread out in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana,

Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Nagaland, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

(f) Measures taken by the Government to expedite project completion inter-alia include :—

- Intensive monitoring of projects by the Ministry of Programme Implementation through monthly/quarterly monitoring system ;
- Indepth periodical review of progress of projects by administrative Ministries and constant pressure on project authorities for expeditious completion ;

- Setting up Task Force/Empowered Committees for problem solving and speedy implementation of projects ;
- Close follow up by concerned Ministries and project authorities with State Governments, equipment suppliers, contractors, consultants and other concerned agencies to minimise delays ;
- Inter-ministerial coordination and interaction ;
- Emphasis on preparation of realistic project implementation plan ;
- Review of project implementation by the Cabinet Committee on Industrial Infrastructure.

Statement

Sector	No. of Projects Delayed	Cost (Rs. crores)	
		Original	Revised/Anticipated
Atomic Energy	2	631.49	1096.79
Civil Aviation	2	243.10	293.74
Coal	51	3533.51	5935.67
Fertilisers	8	1349.39	2601.29
Mines	3	1558.62	3044.40
Steel and Iron Ore	11	4589.38	11373.91
Petrochemicals and Chemicals	6	348.25	437.94
Petroleum and N.G.	16	6865.22	7408.93
Power	26	7055.23	11688.18
Paper, Cement, Automobiles (DPE)	8	646.02	1198.55
Railways	11	584.29	1693.78
Surface Transport	12	959.40	1394.48
Telecommunications	1	64.50	71.01
	157	28428.40	48238.67

Technology Upgradation Programme

1477. DR. B.L. SHAILESH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have under consideration any programme for upgradation in the industrial sector like the establishment of new institutional mechanism to assist and oversee the implementation of specific projects of individual enterprises ; and

(b) if so, the elaborate package of measures since evolved for industrial technology updating scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) and (b) Government has given consideration to programmes of technology upgradation and evolved measures such as encouraging and recognising establishment of in-house R & D units in industries ; encouraging establishment of new enterprises using indigenous technology developed ; providing support to programmes undertaken in the industries for absorption of imported technology ; providing support to consultancy organisation with a view to assisting enterprises in introducing new technologies.

[*Translation*]

Non-Availability of "Set Butindol" Medicine

1478. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state ;

(a) whether Government are aware that the medicine named "Set Butindol" developed by the Central Drugs Research Institute for treatment of mental diseases is still not available in the market ;

(b) if so, the difficulties being faced in making the aforesaid medicine available in the market ; and

(c) if no difficulty is being faced, the reasons for not making the aforesaid medicine available in the market ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) Yes, Sir. The drug is being supplied only to seven selected medical centres.

(b) The manufacture of the drug involves hazardous chemical operations.

(c) Efforts are being made to develop safe and commercially viable process for its manufacture.

[*English*]

Inquiry into Missing Ammunition Boxes During Transportation from Maharashtra to Guwahati

1479. SHRI MOHD. MAJFOOZ ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether in November, 1987 some ammunition boxes were found to be missing while being transported from Maharashtra to Guwahati ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether any inquiry was made in this regard and if so, its outcome ; and

(d) the action taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SON-TOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) and (b) 4 Boxes containing 16 pieces of ammunition were found missing from the wagon of a military special train at Bardhaman railway station (West Bengal), on 23rd November, 1987. The ammunition was consigned by an Ammunition Depot in Maharashtra to a Depot in Assam.

(c) and (d) The matter is being investigated by the Police authorities. A Staff Court of Inquiry has also been set up by the Army authorities.

Seizure of Heroin

1480. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK :

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :

SHRI MANIK REDDY :

SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that heroin worth Rs. 3 crores has been seized in the Capital on 17th January, 1988 ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the estimated value of heroin seized in the Capital during the months of January and February, 1988 and the action taken against the culprits in each case ;

(d) whether any action has since been taken by Government to minimise such crimes ; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) and (b) On the 16th January, 1988 one scooter was intercepted and 2½ kgs. heroin was recovered. On interrogation of the scooter rider, the house of another person was raided and 855 gms. heroin recovered. Both of them have been arrested.

(c) In 85 cases reported in January, 1988, about 25 kgs. of Narcotics was seized and 87 persons arrested. During February, 1988, 55 such cases were reported and about 5 Kgs. of Narcotics was recovered. 55 persons were arrested in cases reported in February, 1988.

It is not possible to give an estimate of value of the Narcotics seized as it varies with the place of sale and percentage of purity.

(d) and (e) A constant watch is kept on the suspects and a close liaison is maintained with other enforcement agencies.

12.00 hrs.

[English]

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa) : Sir, I have given notice of an adjournment motion.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Saifuddin please listen to me.

[English]

(Interruptions)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Why don't you allow for one minute ?

MR. SPEAKER : It cannot be done.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : The Bangladesh BSS News Agency has come out with the news... (Interruptions). In order to curb the movement there.. (Interruptions) they are trying to establish link with India.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : The Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Home Affairs are about to be taken up shortly. You can mention about it then.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the President of Lucknow Lok Dal (B.) has been killed ..

[English]

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji) : I would like to have a small clarification. Whenever you give a ruling, if it does not suit the Opposition, they walk out against your ruling. Whenever we gave notices of

breach of privilege, you have rejected those notices. I would like to know whether walking out against your ruling amounts to breach of privilege or not. What are your observations ?

(Interruptions)

SHRI T. BASHEER (Chirayinkil) : There is an interview by the ex-President of India and it is stated that certain Opposition Parties put tremendous pressure to dismiss Rajiv Gandhi Government in an undemocratic way. *(Interruptions.)*

MR. SPEAKER : It cannot be done.

(Interruptionr)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Barkura) : We want the Prime Minister to make a statement. *(Interruptions.)*

SHRI T. BASHEER : It is a very serious matter.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Have you read the report ?

MR. SPEAKER : Papers to be Laid. Shri Ajit Panja.

12.02 hrs

PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE

Notification under Customs Act,
1962

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Notification No. G.S.R. 95(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 19th February 1988 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 140/87-Customs dated the 27th March, 1987 so as to provide for exports under Import Export Pass Book Scheme, through the Customs port of New Mangalore, except for certain items under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962. [Placed in Library. See No. LT. 5592/88].

Notification under Research and Development Cess Act, 1986

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : Sir, on behalf of Shri Eduardo Paleiro, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Research and Development Cess (Amendment) Rules, 1987 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 40(E) in Gazette of India dated the 18th January, 1988 under sub-section (3) of section 10 of the Research and Development Cess Act, 1986. [Placed in Library. See No. LT. 5593/88].

Review on the working of and Annual Report of the Rehabilitation Plantations Ltd. Punalur for 1986-87 and Statement re. Delay

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956—
 - (i) Review by the Government on the working of Rehabilitation Plantations Limited, Punalur, for the year 1986-87.
 - (ii) Annual Report of the Rehabilitation Plantations Limited Punalur, for the year 1986-87 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
- (a) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT. 5594/88].

Annual Report of and review on the Working of Indian Science Congress Associations for 1986-87

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE

IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Science Congress Association, Calcutta for the year 1986-87 along with Audited Accounts.
- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Indian Science Congress Association, Calcutta, for the year 1986-87. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 5595/88].

Notifications under All India Services Act, 1951

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951 :—

- (1) The Indian Police Service (Pay) Amendment Rules, 1988 published in Notification No. GSR 101 in Gazette of India dated the 20th February, 1988.
- (2) The Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Regulations, 1988 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 102 in Gazette of India dated the 20th February, 1988. [Placed in Library. See No. LT. 5596/88].

Statements showing action taken by government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by Ministers during various sessions of Eighth Lok Sabha

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT) : I beg lay on the Table the follow-

ing statements (Hindi and English versions) showing action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by the Ministers during the various sessions of Eighth Lok Sabha :—

- (1) Statement No. XX—Second Session, 1985 [Placed in Library. See No. LT. 5598/88].
- (2) Statement No. XVI—Fourth Session, 1985. [Placed in Library. See. No. LT 5589/88].
- (3) Statement No. XIII—Fifth Session 1986 [Placed in Library. See. No. LT 5599/88].
- (4) Statement No. X—Sixth Session 1986 [Placed in Library. See. No. LT 5600/88].
- (5) Statement No. VIII—Seventh Session, 1986 [Placed in Library. See. No. LT 5601/88].
- (6) Statement No. VII—Eighth Session 1987 [Placed in Library. See. No. LT 5602/88].
- (7) Statement No. III—Second Part of Eighth Session 1987 [Placed in Library. See. No. LT 5603/88].
- (8) Statement No. II—Ninth Session, 1987 [Placed in Library. See. No. LT 5604/88].

12 03 hrs

COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

Thirtieth and Thirty-third Reports

[English]

SHRI RAM RATAN RAM (Hajipur) : I beg to present the following Reports of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes :—

- (i) Thirtieth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on the Ministry of Welfare—

[Shri Ram Ratan Ram]

Socio-economic conditions of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

- (ii) Thirty-third Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Twenty-third Report on the Ministry of Railways (Railway Board—Reservations for, and employment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Western Railway.)

(Interruptions)**

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Whatever the hon. Member says, that is without my permission. That does not form part of the record.

(Interruptions)

SHRI T. BASHEER (Chirayinkil) : We should know which are the parties. It is a very serious thing. You should allow a discussion on the subject. I have give notice. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER : I am not allowing him at all.

[Translation]

Mr. Mahfooz : you do not listen to me. So why should I listen to you. It, is a State Government's subject.

[English]

I cannot handle it. I have explained it to you.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Basheer, you may please sit down.

**Not recorded.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed. Shri H.K.L. Bhagat.

12.04 hrs

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

[English]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House during the week commencing Monday, the 7th March, 1988, will consist of :

- (1) Consideration of any item of Government Business carried out from today's Order Paper.
- (2) General discussion on the General Budget for 1988-89.

12.04½ hrs.

RE. RESIGNATION BY MEMBER

[English]

DR. CHINTA MOHAN (Tirupati) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, with a heavy heart, I resign from the membership of this august House. I am herewith giving the resignation letter to you. Kindly accept it. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Chinta Mohan, there is a prescribed form for it.

(Interruptions)

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Jadavpur) : Sir, what is the reason ? Mr. Speaker, we want his statement.

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR (Chimur) : The House would like to know why he is resigning. (Interruptions)

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : We want to know the reason. Please allow him to make a statement. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I do not know. The hon. Member just said that with a heavy heart he is resigning from the membership of this august House. I do not know. I have to do it according to the rules as prescribed by you. I will accept it under those conditions. If those conditions are fulfilled, I will do it. I do not know. I have to look into it. There are set rules.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr, Sontosh Mohan Dev, you also know parliamentary rules. According to the rules, only a Minister is allowed to make the statement and nobody else.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : Please allow him to make a statement.

MR. SPEAKER : Rule 240 (1) says :

"A member who desires to resign his seat in the House shall intimate in writing under his hand addressed to the Speaker, his intention to resign his seat in the House in the following form and shall not give any reason for his resignation."

That is what it says. I am going to simply follow that rule. I cannot do otherwise.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I do not know.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : Please allow him to make a statement. We want to know what is happening.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Mahfooz Ali, there is a limit to everything. You are aware that I will not allow anything against the rules. You should know that I will not violate any rule either for you or for them.

[English]

I will never do that. You know it.

[Translation]

Why do you do so ?

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

[Translation]

It is too much.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : It is enough; you have disturbed the House for too long. Now please take your seat. Nothing doing.

(Interruptions)

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Idukki) : Hon. Speaker has to be convinced that he is not resigning under external pressure.

MR. SPEAKER : I am going according to the book. I am not to be taught the rule I know it. I go according to the Book. That is what I am going to do.

12.10 hrs

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE—Contd

[Translation]

SHRI BHARAT SINGH (Outer Delhi) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to invite your attention to the problems of Delhi. The Government acquires the land of the farmers in Delhi and in lieu thereof gives compensation to them at the rate of only Rs. 45 or 16 per sq. yard. The prices of land have increased tremendously in Delhi. Land is purchased at a rate of Rs. 150 to 200 per sq. yard by the private people whereas the compensation given to the farmers by the Delhi Administration is very low. Therefore, the Delhi Administration should give compensation at the rate of Rs. 100 per sq. yard for the land acquired from the farmers and a committee should be formed which would ensure that adequate compensation is paid to the farmers of their land.

A farmer becomes unemployed after the acquisition of his land. So, it is necessary that some member of his family should be given proper employment according to his

[Shri Bharat Singh]

qualifications. A plot should be allowed to the farmer along with the compensation for land. A farmer whose acquired land is more than 2 acres should also be allotted a shop in the market. Firstly the amount of compensation is too meagre and secondly the farmer has to depart with his amount in purchasing the plot offered to him. Therefore the plot should be given to the farmer at the same rate at which this land is acquired so that the farmer is not put to any loss. In future, the Govt. should not acquire the land of farmers in Delhi so that they may maintain their family and educate their children by growing vegetables and fodder on their land.

D.D.A. had sold a lot of land under the Rohini Residential Scheme some 4-5 years back. But no development is being done there. D.D.A. has even remained unsuccessful in providing water connections to the people who have built their houses there. Especially in Sector 7, where thousands of houses have already been built, people are living without the facility of drinking water as a result of which they have been suffering from different diseases. D.D.A. should immediately make arrangements for giving water connections in Rohini.

These problems should be discussed next week.

SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL (Kota) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, an amendment should be made in the Constitution to provide for right to work to every unemployed youth. The Government should pay attention to the problem of unemployment in the country without any delay. The inclusion of right to work in the fundamental rights enshrined in the Constitution would be a great justice to the people of our country. Therefore, my suggestion is that an amendment should be made in the Constitution without any delay providing for right to work in the Constitution.

[English]

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL (Chandni Chowk) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the following subjects may please be included in the next week's agenda :

With the technological advancement, there is no doubt that we have made tremendous progress in the road transport. But as expected, this has also led to some unfortunate developments. Number of road accidents have gone up steadily particularly on Delhi roads. Most of these cases are due to negligent or careless driving. Sometimes, accidents are also made deliberately. It is so because punishment to be awarded under Section 304A of IPC is much less, viz., a maximum of nine months. Obviously this also encourages negligent driving and deliberate accidents. I would request the Government to immediately bring an amendment to this Section to raise the punishment upto seven years with a fine of Rs. five thousand.

The menace of manufacturing of spurious sub-standard drugs has been reported to be on the increase not only in Delhi but outside Delhi as well. The Drug Controller must have subjected such manufacturers to test. It would be in the interest of the industry and the country that names of such drug manufacturers should be published. The people of Delhi should be informed about the activities of such manufacturers, more particularly of those located outside Delhi. Also, public should be informed of the action taken against such manufacturers who are not located in Delhi but are spreading this menace in Delhi steadily.

DR. G.S. RAJHANS (Jhunjharpur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the following subject may please be included in the next week's agenda :

Maithili is spoken by nearly 3 crores people of this country. It has a very rich literature. Graduate and Post-Graduate teachings are imparted in Maithili in a number of Universities in India, particularly in Bihar, West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh.

Unfortunately those students who get education through the medium of Maithili, find themselves greatly handicapped because they are not allowed to answer their examination papers in Maithili in the Union Public Service Commission examinations. In view of this, even talented students cannot compete in All India Services.

It is a misfortune that Maithili, which is one of the most ancient languages of India, is not getting proper recognition. According to philologists, perhaps it is as old as Sanskrit.

A number of newspapers and magazines are published in Maithili in India.

Realising the importance of Maithili, Nepal has accepted it as its second Official Language whereas it is a misfortune that despite our repeated requests it has not been included in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution of India, as yet.

It is understood that the Government of India is seriously considering to include a few more language in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution in the near future. In view of this, it is earnestly requested that the Union Government take a sympathetic view of the matter and include Maithili in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh) : The following subject may please be included in next week's agenda.

As per the recent software policy of Department of Electronics, Government of India, it has been decided to set up an Indian Institute of Information Technology at Bhubaneswar. A Task Force for the purpose has been set up and a State Level Coordination Committee for implementation of the programme of utilisation of the super computer by the State has been formed. The State Government has taken steps for allotment of land for the Institute. Setting up of the Institute by Government of India early will help a lot in development of manpower in the State.

[Translation]

SHRI K.N. PRADHAN (Bhopal) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the short term and long term schemes are being implemented by the Government to provide relief and rehabilitation to the victims of Bhopal Gas Tragedy. The arrangements have also been made for their medical treatment.

Apart from providing economic assistance through various means, the opportunities for their employment are also being increased. Despite these measures, on the

one hand, there is uncertainty in getting compensation and on the other, plight of the people, who are still suffering from it and are unable to do any work and have no earning member or any source of livelihood in his family, has become very miserable. There is no provision for such people in the on-going schemes.

Similarly, while people were afflicted by many diseases due to this gas tragedy, the cancer cases have also been detected there and cancer cases are found to be increasing after this incident. There is no arrangement for the treatment of cancer cases. Therefore, it is necessary that a Cancer Institute, fully equipped with modern medical apparatus, may be set up in Bhopal immediately, so that the people could be saved from this fatal disease.

SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL (Phulpur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government of India have launched many schemes to help the poor and small farmers and to give employment to the educated unemployed. But the people have to give a substantial amount to middlemen, in the form of commission to get Government assistance. This huge amount, which is meant for development of poor people, is not being used properly and that is why the object of the Government is not being achieved. Therefore, it is imperative to give the amount of assistance directly to the beneficiaries instead of giving it through middlemen.

12.17 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

DR. CHANDRA SEKHAR TRIPATHI (Khalilabad) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, sugarcane is the main source of income of farmers. Uttar Pradesh grows more sugarcane than any other parts of the country. Farmers are required to invest a lot of money and put hard labour in growing sugarcane and its cropping takes almost a complete full year for attaining maturity. After investing such a huge amount and putting so much hard labour, when the farmers bring their produce to sugar mills to sell it, they have to face lot of difficulties there also. However, after brav-

[Dr. Chandra Sekhar Tripathi]

ing all these difficulties when they sell their sugarcane, the mill owners do not pay the price of their produce in time. It is often seen that the mill owners do not pay the price of sugarcane even after two years and the farmers are forced to sell their sugarcane slips to the middlemen for the maintenance of their families. In this way lakhs of farmers are exploited every year by these brokers and capitalists.

In view of the poverty of the farmers and the difficulties being faced by them, I would like to request the Central Government to make statutory arrangements immediately for ensuring prompt payment of price of their sugarcanes sold to mills so that the farmers may get themselves rid of unnecessary troubles, exploitation and inconveniences.

[English]

DR. DATTA SAMANT (Bombay South Central) : The following subject may please be included in next week's agenda.

Bombay appears to be rich city and whosoever visits it forms the opinion after visiting Bombay. It is true that certain localities like Port area, Cuff Parade, Malabar Hills where very rich people stay gives this impression ; but it is not the true picture of Bombay. Out of one crore population, about fifty five lakhs are staying in hutments, fifteen lakhs in old dilapidated buildings and a few lakhs are earning a pitiable wage below Rs. 500. All these hutments can be reconstructed by giving loans to the habitants. Repair of old buildings in Central Bombay is a big task. In these buildings poor textile workers have been staying for generations. Subsidies should be given for the reconstruction of their houses. Union Government has given only one hundred crores for five years for the purpose and it is not sufficient for development of Bombay.

People of Bombay are contributing about Rs. 2500 crores to Union Government every year by paying taxes. Recent rise in Railway Budget and Postal and Telecommunication rates will put a further burden on the people of Bombay and will contribute maximum amount to the coun-

try. I, therefore, appeal to the Government to give at least rupees five hundred crores for development of Bombay.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT) : I have noted the submissions by the Hon. Members and we will consider them.

12.22 hrs.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE BILL TO CONSOLIDATE AND AMEND THE LAW RELATING TO RAILWAYS

[English]

Motion re : Appointment of a Member to the Committee

SHRI ARVIND NETAM (Kanker) : I beg to move the following :

"That this House do appoint Shri Jagdish Awasthi to the Joint Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Railways, vice Shri Jaideep Singh died."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That this House do appoint Shri Jagdish Awasthi to the Joint Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Railways, vice Shri Jaideep Singh died."

The motion was adopted.

12.23 hrs.

MOTION OF THANKS ON THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS—Contd.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House will now take up further consideration of

the motion of thanks on the President's Address. Dr. Phulrenu Guha to speak.

DR. PHULRENU GUHA (Contai) :
Sir, I rise to support the motion of thanks on the President's Address. The address of the President is the critical analysis and review of the achievements of the country during the year 1987-88. It gives a programme of the current year. The progress of the country depends upon the competence of its leadership. It is clear from the President's address that the country has made tremendous progress. When India became free even a needle was not manufactured. But now, India has become a big industrial nation. Of course, more modernisation has to be undertaken and new technologies are to be developed with the help of the scientific knowledge. This is absolutely necessary to increase production in the fields of agriculture, industry and all other fronts. This would help in the economic growth of the country.

Due importance has been given to proper utilisation of the resources. The country is passing through the worst drought and flood. But the Government has been able to provide relief to crores of people who are affected because India has achieved self-sufficiency in the food front.

The President referred to the removal of regional imbalances. It should be noted that there is imbalance in different parts of the same State also. I would like to request the Government to have a proper programme and steps must be formulated and implemented properly.

More stress has been laid on the programme to remove poverty. To fulfil this objective, funds provided by the Centre for IRDP, NREP, RLEGP and the various other programmes are not being properly utilised in some States.

Sir, strict and stern measures should be taken to plug the loopholes and to check malpractices. Central agency should be appointed to monitor and submit reports from time to time. We must make proper scientific utilisation of water so that farmers get assured irrigation and floods are prevented. It is a good thing that for the first time we have recognised talent without degree. The policy on education

pledges equality of education for all. By opening Navodaya schools Government has given an opportunity to poor people. This system provide equal opportunity to the poor people to give better education to their children. There are a number of laws to improve the condition of women but unfortunately laws are not implemented properly on many occasions. Women are suffering like anything and their status has not improved much. There should be coordination, cooperation and constant fight for removal of illiteracy among women. Working women do not receive proper justice so far as remuneration and other facilities are concerned. It is very unfortunate that it is reported that a gang rape of women has taken place in Bihar. If it is true then strong action should be taken against those people.

The population problem is very grave in our country. It must be dealt with effectively otherwise it will eat away the fruits of our development. It is a national problem and all political parties must co-operate in this programme.

India is a country in the world where there is a synthesis of democratic socialism and secular values. Unfortunately, unity and integrity of the country is at stake. It is imperative that all political parties must rise above the political considerations and join the effort of Government in the interest of the nation.

The President in his Address has rightly reminded us that we must not be guided by partisan interests, sectarian interests or interests of taking electoral advantages. It is not the saying of Opposition but three Cabinet Ministers of West Bengal publicly admitted reign of terror in West Bengal. They also declared that there would be mass rigging in the panchayat elections. The Chief Minister has said that there is a political crisis in the State but I would like to point out that it is a Constitutional crisis also. I request the Government to inquire in this matter.

The Presidential Address inspires hope and courage in the minds of people. It has emphasised national values and the need to reach the country's main goal. It reveals the determination of the Government to

[Dr. Phalrenu Guha]

curb terrorism. We must be careful that message of communalism is coming from the outside world. The inspiration for communalism is coming from across the borders because these people do not want strong India. We must guard against this evil. We must inculcate secularism in the minds of our people. My submission would be that we must have a national outlook. The time has come to have a projective outlook so that this Republic can be strengthened. Thank you.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJI (Bolpur): Sir, I stand here to oppose the Motion of Thanks for the President's Address. Our President is a good man. But as a prisoner of the present situation, he has been made to deliver a speech which has no credibility so far as the common people are concerned. The Address has neither any direction nor it makes any projection which would be for the benefit of the teeming millions of this country.

Our young Prime Minister had stated when he took over the charge, that compared to his mother, his Government would work faster. No doubt this Government is working at a very fast pace in disintegrating the country, indulging in rise of prices with the help of the administered prices being raised, in creating chasm between the people and in denigrating and subverting the democratic processes in this country.

Our Constitution-makers rejected the proposal of unitary system of Government. It opted for what is called a quasi-federal system. But even that quasi-federal system is under attack because of the actions taken by the Central Government. I cannot but strongly protest against the deliberate, calculated and also conspiratorial attempt made to subvert the Constitution during the election at Tripura. This is for the first time that the army was deployed just on the eve of election taking the plea of sudden increase in certain incidents in the border areas of a State. The whole State was declared as disturbed area. Without even any consultation, with far less concurrence, of the State Government, 8,000 armed men were flown into the State. The entire local administration was

supplanted. This is a dangerous phenomenon. It is a dangerous portent for the future. For the first time in this country, it has happened. The army which should be utilised only for the purpose of protecting our country from foreign attacks, are now being utilised for the narrow political and partisan considerations of the party in power. We saw the unique phenomena of large number of Union Ministers stationing in the State—a tiny State for that matter—not only for their political campaign, which they are entitled to undertake, but really to interfere with the local administration. The local officers were sent for by these Union Ministers and orders were given to them. This is nothing but a very serious and dangerous move that was made by the Central Government for the purpose of taking over the administration of a small State.

When there are serious charges of incompetence, indecision and instability over and above charges of all pervading corruption in the administration, we find an attitude of arrogance, an attitude of intolerance and an attitude of indifference to the maintenance of the valuable and important constitutional and political norms in this country. What we should now concentrate more is on a cooperative venture between the Centre and States for the advancement of the people of this country. The Centre under the leadership of the Prime Minister, so far as the Ruling Party is concerned, is more interested in somehow taking over the administration of a State by whatever means including the deployment of the Army. That shows that the Government or the Centre has not reconciled itself to a federal set-up properly administered when there is a possibility of different political parties ruling the States. Sir, it seems now the sycophancy and gimmickry are more important and that is coveted more than shunned. The result is narrow minded and short-sighted partisan approach to matters of vital national interest which is weakening the very fabric of the nation and its economy. I am strongly protesting against the attempt made through the President by the Government not to advert to the important aspects in the Address given by the President. What has happened in Meghalaya and what

is happening there? The anti-defection law is being made a mockery in another small State openly. Horse trading is going on and having obtained only 33 per cent of the votes in the last election in Meghalaya, this Government was set up and then the whole music started in trying to bolster up this minority Government with the help of MLAs from different political parties. These are matters which are polluting our political set-up in this country, the democratic norms and the Constitutional provision and the Constitutional set-up of the country. The way the Governors have been appointed—I know that it will be said that the Sarkaria Commission's Report has not yet been accepted but apart from the Sarkaria Commission's Report, it is a matter of vital importance that the State Governments concerned should be consulted before a Governor is appointed and when clearly political appointees are sent to the States ruled by different political parties, the intention is not for a proper administration or to help the Government and the State but with the help of Governors somehow create difficulties, as we find in some of the Southern States which are not ruled by the Congress. As the time is short, I want to mention three very important aspects.

There is no reference in the President's Address about the serious situation which has developed because of the sickness of industries. There is only one sentence in the whole Address which says in Paragraph 40 as 'The Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction, set up under the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1987 became operational last May.' It does not advert to the fact that 1,40,000 industries, small, medium and big are lying closed and crores of employees who had jobs are now on the streets. Not one word has been said about unemployment, a very serious situation where the young people of this country, young women of this country have no hope for the future. It is that not only they are not getting jobs, but those who had jobs are losing them and even Government Undertakings, the stationery office in Calcutta which was a departmental outfit of the Central Government has been closed down rendering 1200 people, for no fault of theirs, jobless. The Government will be spending nearly Rs. 150 crores more after winding up this

office at Calcutta which has resulted in misery to 1200 people. They have decided to close down four printing presses which will render 7000 people jobless and those are Government presses. They have finally decided not to continue to administer the Bengal Potteries, one of the finest undertakings in this country, so far as quality of its products is concerned, and it has rendered 4750 people unemployed, those people who had jobs. Not one word has been mentioned in the whole Address and my hon. friends on the other side are applauding the speech.

Apart from denigration of the public sector, yesterday we have seen how ceremoniously one of the public sector units is being made over to friends of the hon. Minister sitting there, namely Mr Bajaj and the workers are being left in the lurch.

The State projects which have been pending before the Central Government for their sanction are not being given clearance for years. The Haldia Petro-Chemical complex is waiting for the final approval, although the economics of it and the viability of it have been established, but it is just waiting for the final sanction of the Central Government.

Then the Bakreswara Thermal Power Project. I wish Mrs Guha had mentioned these things. This project is necessary for the advancement of West Bengal and is needed badly for providing electricity, but no action is being taken. For years it has been pending and now when the Soviet Russia had agreed to participate and the State Government is the other party to participate—it would be a joint sector project between the Soviet Russia and the West Bengal Government—suddenly a new idea has cropped in that it should be with the NTPC.

These are very serious matters and I am very sorry to say that not a single reference has been made to the basic problems which are affecting the people of this country. You may have won a victory of sorts in Tripura, though not the majority vote, but you have very seriously subverted and decimated our constitutional set up. You may have smug satisfaction, but the way the people are being treated in this

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

country and the federal structure in this country is being put under attack, the way there is the problem of unemployment, the price rise and the denigration of public sector, those have not been touched at all in the Address. Therefore, I cannot but dissociate myself from the motion of thanks and I oppose the same.

[Translation]

DR. G.S. RAJHANS (Jhanjharpur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I was listening very attentively to the speech of hon. Chatterji Sahab. There is a proverb in English—

[English]

"Everything looks yellow to the jaundiced eye".

[Translation]

and one of our friends said—

[English]

"Everything looks red to the damaged eye" (*Interruptions*).

[Translation]

They are making such submissions to undermine our development and enhancement of the prestige of our country in the world which we have achieved during the last three years. In fact, they are jealous of our achievement and that is why they are saying that our country is disintegrating. Had the Government of Rajiv Gandhi or of the Congress Party not been there in the country, disintegration of the country would have been possible. This is our Government and we have maintained the integrity of the country fully intact. What happened in Tripura? We may be wrong but the people or the Prees of this country can not be wrong. The public of Tripura were feeling su^ocated under the Leftist Government. By throwing away the Leftist Government, they now heaved the sigh of relief. You can see how much people rejoiced over the victory of Congress there.

All newspapers and magazines cannot be wrong. Is there any justification for pre and after election violence engineered by you? (*Interruptions*). Leave aside what happened in Tripura, what not happened during the Panchayat election in West Bengal. The first time in the history of this country a provincial Government... (*Interruptions*.)

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Sir, the President of the State Congress had complained of rigging in certain centres and these are the centres where the Congress candidates have won.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : He should also say that the three Ministers of the Government of West Bengal publicly accusad the Government of West Bengal of rigging.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : That is the difficulty, Sir, This young Minister for Home Affairs is busy in destroying others home than protecting and that is why he does not know that they said that whatever criticism was there it was not of the Government but of certain political parties. He should differentiate between the political parties and Government. They do not know the difference and that is the bane of the problems of this country. They have equated the Government to the political party. I would like to know what was he doing in Tripura? Why did he send for officers there? What job had he got there? He had no authority to send for the officers there. This is absolutely improper. And now these young people are going to rule us.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Dr. Rajhans, you please continue.

[Translation]

DR. G.S. RAJHANS : Whatever happened in Tripura or in West Bengal, the three Ministers of Government of West Bengal have stated that there has been rigging in elections. This

is highly dangerous for our democracy. If this thing is not checked right now, then democracy will get destroyed. These things cannot be checked merely by making a bundles of allegations but the problem is to be viewed in the right perspective. Yesterday, Shri Indrajit Gupta alleged that our foreign policy has failed... (~~Intelligence~~ ~~relations~~)

Our Non-Alignment Policy has been highly successful as compared to the foreign policy of any other country of the world. Why do these people grudge at our efforts to improve relations with America? In international relations there is no permanent enemy or friend, only the interests of the country are permanent. I have stated earlier also in this august House that we will appeal to the people of America to understand truth and have respect for our democratic values. Nobody should grudge if we work to achieve this goal. Our leftist friends should not graduate over our signing of agreement with America in the interests of the country. I want to state that people should not be jealous of the progress of the country. If the Indian Peace Keeping Force had not been sent to Sri Lanka, then the forces of some other country would have come there and that would have been a permanent headache for us. Recent new development in Afghanistan is an outcome of our efforts. The hope of peace returning in Afghanistan can well be attributed to our efforts. Our relations with neighbours are very cordial. We are trying to improve the relations with Pakistan which are right now a bit strained. We have progressed on all fronts, be it foreign policy or economic policy. Of course, it is a fact that country has not experienced such a severe drought for the last hundred years. It is also important to note that for the last one hundred and fifty years such devastating floods have not been seen in Bihar, West Bengal and North Eastern States as witnessed this year. As many as 6 to 8 crore people have been affected by the floods. Therefore, the Government is requested to provide relief in the form of foodgrains or in any other forms whatsoever to both the drought and the flood affected areas on equal footing. As far as

I understand the Government at Delhi has not fully appreciated the problems of flood affected areas. The situation was quite grave, crores of people were in need of food grains, their houses, land, foodgrains, clothes all had been destroyed and they had been rendered homeless overnight. So, the Government at Delhi is requested to pay full attention to the problems of flood affected people as these are in no way less grave than the problems of drought affected people.

I would like to state a few more things. Recently, I visited China. There I saw the successful implementation of Family Planning Programme. We are doing everything in our country but we are not paying as much attention to Family Planning Programme as we should have. Fresh thinking needs to be done on this. More and more incentives should be given to people adopting family planning measures. Those in service should be given 3 to 4 increments and provided with housing facility. In the end, I would like to state that the things mentioned in the Address by the President are all praiseworthy. The country is progressing. The opposition should co-operate with the Government

[English]

SHRI P.K. THUNGON (Arunachal West) - Sir, I would like to join my colleagues in supporting the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address. Our President was kind enough to mention what has been done right from the time of independence movement uptill now in this independent country. He has been pleased to mention about upholding of ideals of democracy, secularism and socialism enshrined in our Constitution and also about religious and cultural rights of the various sections of our country.

As you are aware, Arunachal Pradesh—from where I come—was granted a full-fledged Statehood only last year. In the State of Arunachal Pradesh Bill, there are certain lacunae which still persist and are required to be amended. I would urge the Government, through you, that the Amendments should be brought within this Session itself—the Amendments which I

[Shri P.K. Thungon]

had on earlier occasions mentioned on the floor of this august House. The Amendments are about increase of seat of the Members in the Legislative Assembly from 40 to 60 and also regarding the names of various tribes which have been mentioned in the list of the Act. And also some constitutional safeguards have to be given for the protection of social and religious practices of Arunachal Pradesh, customary law and procedure, administration of civil and criminal justice involving decisions according to our customary law, ownership and transfer of land and its resources. Special powers have been given to the Governor of Arunachal Pradesh, and the people of Arunachal Pradesh strongly feel that this is a denial of the rights of the people, and that there is a kind of suspicion on the capabilities of the people. Therefore, this provision needs to be deleted. Unless these amendments are effected, there is a kind of feeling in the minds of the people in Arunachal Pradesh that there is only a kind of white-washing made, and the real rights of democracy and secularism and whatever have been enshrined and mentioned by the President, are not fully given there. That is why I feel very strongly, because Arunachal Pradesh is a very sensitive area, and the people there should not be given a handle to become something, whereby peace and tranquility in that State might be jeopardized.

The President was kind enough to mention about our relations with China. In this regard, I feel it very strongly that in Arunachal Pradesh, a few of our posts are still occupied by China. We should do our best to ask them to get away from there. We should not leave any stone unturned—may be diplomatically or through negotiations—and if necessary we shall have to use all kinds of efforts and force, so that they vacate our territory. This will go a long way in re-establishing the confidence of the people of Arunachal Pradesh.

You might have come across a statement by a spokes-woman recently, that they again have claimed as if Arunachal Pradesh was a part of China. I would like strongly to refute this, because the people of Arunachal Pradesh have come to know,

most of the people in Arunachal Pradesh have come to know about China only in 1962, when there was Chinese aggression. If Arunachal Pradesh were Chinese territory, our people should have known much earlier. This kind of a claim from their side is absolutely baseless, and the people of Arunachal Pradesh are determined to do whatever is necessary, whatever sacrifice is required, and the people of Arunachal Pradesh are prepared to offer whatever kind of sacrifice is required, to protect themselves and to prove themselves as a part and parcel, and an integral part, of India right from times immemorial.

I would also like to mention about a few other aspects. The President was kind enough to mention about the harmonious growth of industries, and harmony between management and labour etc. He was also pleased to mention about droughts and floods. In this connection, I would like to mention that until and unless we have proper industrial development in backward areas like Arunachal Pradesh and the north-eastern region, we cannot talk about harmonious industrial relations. We do not have industries there...*(Interruptions)* I am talking about industrial relations.

We want to have in those areas more industries and other developments coming up. In this regard, when we talk about industries, immediately what we think about is of power, infrastructure etc. In the north eastern region, Arunachal Pradesh is a State where more than 20,000 MW of power generation can be possible through hydel power project only. But, it appears that, whatever resources we have, are not being properly tapped; and that is a kind of denial to the people of that area of their development. There is a project known as Kameng Hydel Project. The investment work was started 20 years ago; i.e. in 1967 it had started, but so far not much progress has been made. When our state government ask for fund, from they talk about non-availability of fund, When we talk here about implementation of projects, they say something else. If such kind of delays are perpetrated the industrialisation or development of that areas will be affected very adversely. That project will not only serve Arunachal Pradesh but whole of the region. I am told Kameng Hydel Project is going

to produce 600 MW of power which can be enough for Assam, Arunachal Pradesh and it can supply to other parts of north eastern region.

I would like to cite one more example how procedural wrangles create delays. There is a small micro-hydel project at Nurunang in Arunachal Pradesh. In Nurunang area and Tanga Valley area, we have two divisions of our Defence Personnel. They use day-and-night Kerosene Oil because those areas are very cold. If we can produce more electricity in that area, it can be used for our defence personnel as well as for our people. This project has not yet been cleared and our government has been trying for the last more than one year to get it approved from the Central Electricity Authority. I urge the government through you that at least such a small thing should be cleared very soon so that we can take advantage of our resources.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The Prime Minister will reply to the debate on the President's Address at 3 P.M. The House stands adjourned for lunch to re-assemble at 2 P.M.

13.03 hrs

The Lok Sabha adjourned for lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

RESIGNATION BY MEMBER

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have to inform the House that the Speaker has received today a letter dated 1st March, 1988 from Dr. Chinta Mohan, an elected Member from Tirupal constituency of Andhra Pradesh, resigning from his seat in Lok Sabha. The Speaker has accepted his resignation w.e.f. today i.e. 2nd March, 1988.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No further discussion on this.

14.06 hrs

MOTION OF THANKS ON THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS—Contd.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri V.S. Krishna Iyer.

SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER (Bangalore South) : I stand to oppose the Motion of Thanks to the President on his Address. The address is insipid, uninspiring and also full of platitudes. I thought the President will tell us how the nation's problems will be solved. It is unfortunate that no solution is to be found to any one of the long pending problems of our country.

First of all, with regard to Punjab problem, though all these Accords were welcomed here, unfortunately, what is the state of affairs? We do not find any solution of this in the President's Address. It is said that terrorist activities will be curbed. But unfortunately, no mention has been made how the problem is going to be solved.

So far as Assam accord is concerned, the Government says that points mentioned in the accord have been implemented. But the Government of Assam says that many of the points are still to be implemented. You know that an agitation is also going on there. Like that there are so many problems. I would like to emphasise that the Government must take this House into confidence and tell us exactly what the position is. Not only with regard to Punjab, Assam and Sri Lanka, but also the Prime Minister has given a go by to the usual meetings which he used to have with the opposition leaders. We find that not a single meeting has been held in the recent past. These are not party problems; these are national problems. That is why, I urge that the Government must find solution to

[Shri V.S. Krishna Iyer]

all these problems. They must take into confidence the entire House so that they may be taking into confidence the entire country.

Today I wanted to speak just to draw the attention of the Government to one very important and serious matter, and that is with regard to regional imbalance. Most of the Members not only from the other side also, have been raising their voices about that. It is very necessary that the Planning Commission and the Government must, first of all, identify the regional imbalance in each State and then solve it. I am sorry to say that the Government has completely failed because, you may be aware, that many of the regional parties have taken birth because of the neglect of States by the Centre in so many areas like economic, language, etc. That is why, the regional parties have come up. Otherwise, national parties would have still been strong. I take instance of my own state and tell you how the regional imbalance is there. The Karnataka State, though it has progressed on its own, has been completely neglected by the Centre on so many aspects. First of all, come to the Vijayanagar Steel Plant. The foundation of this Plant was laid by the late Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, in 1971. It is yet to see the light of the day. Similarly, in is many other areas like setting up of an oil refinery and all that, the State has been neglected by the Centre. Particularly when the Centre is committed, it should see that it is implemented.

I now come to the border dispute. It is nearly 20 years that the Mahajan Commission gave its report with regard to Karnataka-Maharashtra boundary dispute. Still the Government of India has not come forward with amendment to implement that Act. This is agitating the minds of our people.

Now I come to the river disputes. It is high time that the disputes between Andhra Karnataka and Maharashtra and also between Karnataka and Tamil Nadu are settled soon by negotiations. Government must take steps to solve these problems. This can be done by persuasion.

Then, Sir, I come to the language issue. It is a very sensitive issue. I will give you only one instance. We have got nearly 18-20 *kendras* of Doordarshan in Karnataka, and the central *kendra* is in Bangalore. You may be surprised to know that Bangalore is a full-fledged studio where out of 300 minutes, only about 60-70 minutes are devoted for Kannada language, for the local language. You know, Sir, that an agitation is going on there. Everyday, *dharna* is being held in front of the studio. What is the purpose of having a studio in every State? The purpose is to educate the people of that State. Another surprise is that except from Bangalore *kendra* Kannada language is not telecast from any other studio at all. Everything is directly telecast from Delhi. There is no arrangement at all to telecast local programmes from the Bangalore *kendra*. So, people are very much disgusted.

Another most shocking thing is that in Bangalore Doordarshan *kendra*, out of 60 employees at present only ten know the local language. That is because most of the people are recruited from other States. They do not know the language of the State. Then how can they produce a programme in the local language? So, it is very necessary that it should be set right. Now that a full-fledged studio has come up there, a new building for the Bangalore Doordarshan *kendra* has been constructed, I am sure that the Government will take steps to see that the programmes should be there, and afterwards it should be switched on to national programme.

At present they are screening only one picture in a week and that too on a Saturday. You know that it is impossible to see pictures on Saturday. It is only on Sundays that people have a holiday and they would like to see a picture on Sundays. So, it is very necessary that it should be screened on Sundays instead of on Saturdays. Why I mention this is because an agitation is going on there.

In view of the Railway Budget, a *rail roko* programme is going on. It is a serious matter. It is in my State, it may be in other States also. What I would like to emphasise is that it is the responsibility of the Central Government to see that in every region, in every State, irres-

pective of the party in power, there is no regional imbalance. People should not have a feeling that they are being ignored. That is very dangerous for the unit of the country.

The last point that I would like to mention is with regard to the three-language formula. It is a very dangerous trend. Take my own State. We are committed to the three-language formula but still people are agitating because it is only in southern parts of India that the three-language formula is being implemented. In northern India, can you name any one State which is implementing the three-language formula? How do you think that there can be national unity and integrity? It is very necessary that they should make honest and sincere efforts in this regard. That is the reason why South has a feeling that Hindi is being imposed upon them. That feeling should not be there. On their own they will love to learn it. You may be surprised to know—and everybody knows—that on Sundays, Ramayana is being screened. You cannot have any other programme at that time because everybody loves to see that programme. Though it is in Hindi, but they can understand that Hindi because it is so simple that they have to love that. So, what I want to make out is that the three-language formula should be implemented in its total sincerity in all the States. That is my point.

Coming to one more incident which took place in my constituency, I would like to mention that a gas tragedy took place in Bangalore during the last month, in which ten children died and nearly twenty were seriously injured, and they are still in the hospital. That happened because of the gas leakage. The leakage was because of the faulty sealing of the cylinder. I do not know whether we will be discussing the Petroleum Ministry's Demands or not, but that is different thing. Through you, Sir, I would like to tell the Government to see that proper instructions are issued to those who manufacture the gas cylinders. They have to properly check the cylinders and people must be educated how to use the gas cylinder because everyday we hear about gas burst. Therefore, the people should be properly educated on the use of gas cylinders. I am sure Government

will take note of this fact. So, Sir, I once again say that the President's Address does not show any direction on which Government should move. It is just like an Annual Report of any company. So, I strongly oppose this.

[Translation]

~~DR. PRABHAT KUMAR MISHRA (Janjgir) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Motion of Thanks on the Address by the Hon. President. First of all, through you, Sir, I would like to congratulate the Hon. President for recalling the human and moral values and paying homage to Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan in the very first page of the Address. It is quite befitting with the tradition of our Indian culture. On the basis of these human values we want to carry our country forward to the international level. In the face of the situation created by drought and external dangers lurking around the borders of the country resulting in financial difficulties, the progress made in the field of industrial development and maintenance of buffer stock of foodgrains and spectacular advancement in technology, especially in Defence Department, deserve all praise. The opposition may try to find fault with it for the sake of criticism, but they also realise the reality in their hearts of hearts.~~

As regards international achievements of our country, whether regarding Sri Lanka or the struggle for human values launched by Mahatma Gandhi in South Africa many years ago, those human values are being carried forward by the Government of Rajiv Gandhi by adhering to the path shown by Pandiji and Gandhiji. It is really an international achievement. Despite the difficult situation created by terrorists activities, drought and activities of G.N.L.F. in Tripura, the Government has been able to maintain the pace of industrial development and buffer stock of foodgrains and prevent starvation deaths in the country. These achievements speak themselves of the excellent work done by the Govt. of Shri Rajiv Gandhi for which he deserves felicitations. What else remains there for which this Government could be criticised.

As far as the question of people claiming themselves to be so-called champions

[Dr. Prabhat Kumar Mishra]

of democracy is concerned, I am quite surprised to see when some members from the opposition side claiming themselves to be the watchdog of democracy surprisingly boycotted the Presidential election held for strengthening the democracy. In fact, I would like to say that Government of Shri Rajiv Gandhi has all along maintained that the elections, whether in Punjab or West Bengal will be held at due time whether his party wins or loses. This statement is indicative of our faith in democratic system. In fact, it is only the Congress Party which is propagating democracy and not those persons who simply criticise Rajiv Gandhi Government and level all types of allegations to weaken democracy.

In this connection, I would like to state that whenever we strive for advancement and economic development of the country, the external forces, who do not like that India should make progress and become self-reliant, start putting obstacles in our way. Some of the people of our own country also help them in their evil designs. For example, you have seen that some time ago, violent attempts were made by some internal forces to disrupt the supply of petroleum products in Assam, and the country's economy suffered a great deal thereby. But despite all these, our country has made tremendous progress in all fields, be it industry or agriculture. I think Government deserves congratulations for this.

I would like to speak on other topics also. The Government is requested to monitor the benefit of subsidy and other reliefs given to farmers in the new budget so as to ensure that the benefit of subsidy and concession reached the lowest level. For example, prices of urea have been reduced. So, the Govt. should ensure that the urea be made available to farmers at the reduced rates for which special monitoring is required.

The Hon. President also referred to forest and environment. I will definitely say that industrialisation is necessary for the country and our economy. We should pay special attention to check imbalanced industrial growth so as to prevent environ-

mental imbalance which could be harmful in future.

The opposition has raised the issue of unemployment. The Hon. President has definitely drawn attention to solve the problem of unemployment in rural and urban areas. Many steps have been taken to solve the unemployment problem under 20 Point Programme, IRDP and other programmes. The benefits of these programmes are shown in the statistics given in this report. It is really a pity that even after launching of the earth satellite by the country, our technological achievements are undermined. This achievement has brought to us international acclaim. I would definitely like to draw the attention towards one thing. Assistance is given on the basis of caste to people living below the poverty line. To my mind, poor is a class in itself and the caste of poor is poor itself. Therefore, without dividing poor into various caste groups, economic help should be given to people living below the poverty line on economic basis.

Hon. Member, Shri Indrajit Guptaji, has talked about our relations with America. Our relations with America are definitely beneficial for the development of the country and technology, but we do not compromise on basic principles. When we talk of disarmament, the Government is not lacking even in criticizing America if the need so arises. But this does not mean that we are at variance with America in the matter of principles. He wanted us to clarify why it is so that on the one hand, Government asks for assistance from America while on the other, it criticizes American policy. Development and policy are two separate matters. We do not want to be bound by any treaty with any nation. We want to run the country according to the principles of Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. But our colleagues from the Opposition find it hard to understand these issues and they go on criticizing Shri Rajiv Gandhi's Government.

The issue relating to Tripura elections is raised here time and again. If peace in a state is disturbed, atrocities are committed on common men, innocent people they are killed, I do not see any wrong in,

it if the Central Government while discharging his responsibility sends in the Army there for the smooth conduct of elections. Does this mean that Army personnel deputed there have put ballots in the ballot-boxes? There is nothing wrong in making arrangements for maintaining peace. Elections have been held in Punjab also. Some intellectual members of opposition side cite the example of Punjab also. But the Opposition must appreciate that the Army has to be sent if necessary. Both ways the Rajiv Gandhi's Government is criticized for sending the army as well as for not sending the army. We accepted defeat in Bengal as well as in Karnataka but did not accuse anyone for our defeat. We had talked of preservation of democracy. It is very regrettable that today defeat in Tripura has been made a point to criticise the Presidential Address. I feel that this issue should be looked at from a broad spectrum and not from a narrow viewpoint.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): You could have won even without help from the Army. You just spoiled your case.

DR. PRABHAT KUMAR MISHRA: Mr. Dandavate, I want to tell you one thing. You are a senior Member of this House. During the recent elections in Bengal, I stayed there for a month. Whenever we appointed some people as our polling agents, in the evening, the same night, their dwellings used to be set on fire. We admitted those people in hospitals before coming here. This is certainly a sad state of affairs. The Opposition people talk of terrorism in Punjab. But when the Government talks of dealing with the terrorists of Tripura, the Opposition shows no interest. Members of the Opposition do not seem to be disturbed when terrorism and naxalism are practised overtly in Bengal.

Without taking up more of your time, I want to say that if the youth of a country do not get any employment, this proverb would hold true—"An empty mind is the Devil's workshop". In these circumstances, their potential can be misused by outside forces. It is imperative that our Govern-

ment provide employment opportunities to the unemployed, whether they are in rural or urban areas or are from the educated unemployed group. Along with this, people should be given the benefits of the concessions given in the Budget.

With these words, I welcome and support His Excellency, the President of India's Address.

SHRI BHARAT SINGH (Outer Delhi): Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to speak on His Excellency, the President of India's Address. I support the Presidential Address. We have been discussing it for the last many days. Some of our colleagues say that India has made no progress. It is well known and it is also mentioned in the Presidential Address that we have to preserve the unity and integrity of our country and realise the dreams of Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. I mean to say that we must all live in harmony, whether we are Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs or Christians. During the freedom struggle we all remained united under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi. In the same way, we should work as one force towards India's development and make our contribution in our country's progress. The Presidential Address urges upon us to remain united and co-operate in India's quest for strength in every field. A country can develop only when it progresses on the right path. At one time we used to import foodgrains from other countries. Then under Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's directions, the Bhakra Dam was constructed. This project became a source of irrigation for a large area. Availability of more water increased the agricultural yield. Today, the population of India has grown manifold but we have enough stocks of foodgrains. So much so that we can even export foodgrains to other countries.

We have made progress in the industrial sector too. Small-scale industries in our country have seen rapid expansion. We have made concerted efforts to indigenously produce the items that we previously imported. And to a large extent we have succeeded in our endeavour. I want that we should follow the path shown by our leaders. The Late Shrimati Indira Gandhi had mooted the 20-point Programme

[Shri Bharat Singh]

through which a number of poor people have got means of livelihood. It is well-known that land commands a very high price in Delhi. Under the 20-point programme rural land has been earmarked for the poor. Out of this land our Government has given plots measuring 125 square yards each to the landless poor free of cost. Lakhs of plots have been distributed thus in the Delhi region. Under the 20-point programme arrangements have also been made for irrigation. Many employment opportunities have been provided to people under D.R.D.A. and I.R.D.P. This does not mean that they have got jobs but that they have got means of livelihood. When such means are available then there is no need for jobs as such because people have a means of subsistence. Similarly, three-wheeler scooters have also been given. So, a lot of work has been done under the 20-point programme for the upliftment of the poor. If we follow the guidelines given by our party, India will surely make progress and we will be able to preserve the unity and integrity of our country.

I want to say one more thing. Previously, the number of schools was very less. Children did not go to schools in large number. Now every village has a school. In villages one can see that every effort has been made for their development like laying roads, setting up of dispensaries, etc. I want to say that if villages develop, townships will develop and then cities will develop. All this would lead to the development of India as a whole. We are happy to note that this year's Budget would effect reduction in the price of fertilizer by Rs. 5. This will give relief to the farming community. Today our Government is combating drought and all know that our Prime Minister has visited areas affected by drought. In view of the drought and flood situation, we were issued clear instructions from the Government to shelve all other work for the time being and take up flood and drought relief work first. All assistance was to be provided to the affected people and arrangements made for providing them food, clothing and shelter on a priority basis. Government has done so much. Many years ago when

Bengal was hit by famine*, a large number of people died of starvation. But the situation is not the same any more. India has made considerable progress and if we move on the same path, we will continue to make more progress.

The farmers, owning upto 5 acres of land in our area, have been paid compensation for loss of crops under the drought relief programme recently. I want that farmers owning upto 6 acres of land should also be brought under this scheme. The farmers owning upto 5 acres of land should, of course, be given this relief but I want that even those with 6 acres of land should be brought under this scheme so that they can face the drought situation effectively.

Our Government has installed sewer pipes and handpumps at different places. Water for irrigation purposes has been supplied through tube-walls free of charge to ensure that the farmers produce good crop. If land is irrigated properly and quality seeds and fertilisers are provided, we can be assured of a good crop and the farmers can face the drought situation effectively. As a result, farmers will not allow agricultural production to fall, rather they will do their best to increase the production. Government also wants the same.

Similarly, schools have been opened at different places. But colleges in adequate number have not been opened to cater to the needs of the students passing from schools. So, more colleges, particularly vocational colleges, are required to be opened so that more and more boys and girls after passing from such colleges start their own small profession. The scientists in our country are doing very good work. I congratulate them. Earlier people had to draw water from wells. Now they make use of the tubewells for drawing water. The scientists are doing laudable work. I want that a science college should be opened in the rural areas of my constituency (Outer Delhi) so that children from all walks of life can receive education and improve their economic condition gradually. If our Government continues to move forward with the same determination and zeal, we are sure that poverty in this country will be eradicated and the condition of all our people will become better.

Government is making all round efforts with regard to education. The number of Central Schools is being increased. With the spread of education poverty will be alleviated gradually and our capacity for work will also increase. Education is very necessary in our rural areas.

Similarly, in our education system, suppose a school is located at a distance of 1 mile, then the examination centre should not be set up at a distance of 10 miles from the school. It should be ensured that the examination centres are also located within a distance of 1 mile so that children do not have any difficulty in appearing in the examinations.

In order to ensure development in rural areas in Delhi, Panchayat houses have been constructed where people can assemble even during rains. In Delhi the Panchayat Raj has been functioning very well. I want that more powers should be given to Panchayats so that they could settle petty disputes at their own level. Several such cases arise but the poor people are not able to go to the courts to get their disputes settled because they are not able to bear the expenditure involved in that. Therefore, I want that the S.D.Os. of each of the 5 blocks should go to the villages and settle small disputes there itself which will help the poor a great deal.

Much work has been done by Khadi Gram Udyog in the rural areas of Delhi. A large number of women have been provided employment. The people have been provided employment in different fields of occupations such as grinding spices, leather work, wood work and hardware. Mahatma Gandhi, Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru and Shrimati Indira Gandhi had formulated such policies for the upliftment of the rural poor. If we follow the path shown by them, we will continue to make progress and maximum possible development of our country will take place.

At present, 80 per cent people of our country are residing in the rural areas. Therefore, we should pay more attention to our villages. Our Hon. Prime Minister and Hon. President are paying full attention there. Presently also, our whole attention is being drawn to the rural areas

and we expect to make considerable progress in this direction through our current Budget as well. We will produce more foodgrains. We have made much progress on the power front as well, but whereas people used 1 bulb earlier, they now use 4 bulbs. Apart from that, they use more electrical appliances like T.V., fridge etc. which consume more power, requiring more power connections. Thus, power shortages are occurring on account of increased consumption. The workload of DESU has also increased much but recruitment of workers there is banned since some time ago. I want that this ban should be lifted so that work in the electricity Department can be carried on smoothly.

Regarding supply of water, I want to say that the population of Delhi has increased enormously. Our quota of drinking water should come from Chandigarh. We are not able to get water from Haryana. Somewhere we have to sink tubewells to get water. Therefore I want that Delhi's quota should come from Chandigarh so that Delhites can be assured of the supply of adequate quantity of drinking water, which will keep the people of this metropolis free from diseases as well.

With these words, I support Hon. President's Address and thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

SHRIMATI VIDYAVATI CHATURVEDI (Khajuraho) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the motion of Thanks on the President's Address. Sir, Hon. President in his Address has remembered the Freedom Fighters and it has been very appropriate to do so. We should remember our heroes of freedom struggle, and among those who were in the forefront in this struggle was Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, who is also known as Frontier Gandhi, and it will not be an exaggeration, if we call him the '*Bhishma Pitamaha*' of our times. He had all along been vehemently opposed the partition of India. Division of India gave a permanent shock to him and he could not overcome with this shock till his last days. With the tributes paid by the Hon'ble President to the Frontier Gandhi, I too pay my humble tributes to him.

[Shrimati Vidyavati Chaturvedi]

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, our country rests on three pillars. These are democracy, secularism and socialism and we can strengthen our country on the basis of these policies only. Our country is progressing because we have been pursuing these policies. Under the NREP, D.R.D.A., R.L.E.G.P. and 20-point programmes, we have provided land to the landless and under the Indira Housing Scheme, resources have been made available to the people for construction of houses. The shelterless people have been provided houses and development work is going on.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, as several hon. Members have stated, we have made progress in every field. We have made much progress in the field of agriculture. The country has been hit by calamities such as hailstorms, drought and floods for the last 3-4 years but we have been able to tackle the situation because we have adequate stocks of foodgrains with us. Relief work is in progress in the flood and drought affected areas and people have been provided with food and money. Similarly, efforts are being constantly made to maintain the unity and integrity of the country. However, certain forces are indulging in disruptive activities in various places. Such forces are bent upon destroying the unity and integrity of our country. They are indulging in violent activities at different places at the instance of some foreign powers. Brothers have become enemy of their own brothers. Innocent children are being killed, whole families are being annihilated. If one goes through the morning newspaper, he could find that news papers are full of news of killings of persons, annihilation of families, killings of women and children. Fissifarious forces within the country, whether they are in Punjab, Bengal or Assam, will have to be crushed with firmness and we have to face their challenge with full might. I agree that our Government has taken some effective measures for it. Despite it these forces have not been inactivated. They are still indulging in fissiparous activities and their aimed at destroying the fabric of national unity are still going on. I request the Government to take most stringent

action against them, if need be, so that unity and integrity of this country is defended and these elements are rooted out for ever. I will not lose this opportunity to congratulate Prime Minister for his signing a historical accord with Sri Lanka. This accord, which shows farsightedness of Shri Rajiv Gandhi, will have the far reaching results and history alone will tell as to how significant it was for the country. Peoples oppose it at present. It appears that peoples either don't understand it or want to be ignorant of it knowingly. This is a very important step, it deserves to be praised from all quarters. I once again congratulate Mr. Rajiv Gandhi and army personnel who have been discharging their duties with full dedication braving odd situations in Sri Lanka. The persons engaged in bringing peace and making sacrifices to achieve this end, also deserve to be felicitated. I extend my good wishes to them and pray God they may be successful in their mission and bring glory to the country in the world.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, point raised by our hon. President with regard to regional imbalances is required to be considered seriously. No doubt, our Government has mobilised resources and undertook many significant works during the last 40 years. In spite of it, there are regional imbalances in the country. Even today, there are certain tribal areas in the country which are very backward and no attention has been paid to them during the last 40 years. Not only this, there are certain areas which are more backward. I come from Bundelkhand region. Earlier there were small princely states there. Rulers of these states were unable to undertake any work of development owing to lack of resources. People of the area had to live under dual subjugation. Firstly, rulers were under subjugation of rulers. People are very backward there and living in a state of misery because no attention was paid to them after independence. I would like to bring to your notice that not a single effect was made to provide water for irrigation purposes. As a result the land is still dry there. We have not done anything for location of industry there. There is no industry even today. Everywhere there is unemployment and poverty. If you get a

survey done, you would come to know that one and a half lakh people of my parliamentary constituency alone are wandering in Delhi in search of job. In order to provide employment, it is imperative that large and medium scale industries, either in private sector or in public sector, be set up there. What is the reason behind the rapid increase of population in the cities? The main reason for it is that all development work is confined to the big cities only. Naturally, people would rush to the places where employment is available. You should pay attention towards it. Bundelkhand, about which I have been referring and from where I come, is a dacoit-infested area. There is no means of transportation. There has been a demand since long about a link-rail-line between Lalitpur and Banda covering a distance of nearly 125 kms. Lakhs of hectares of land would get irrigation facilities if our two multi-purpose irrigation projects of Orachha and Kane rivers are completed which are now pending clearance by the Central Government due to disputes between the two States. It is very necessary to pay attention to it because we can get at least 80-90 megawatt of electricity from a single project.

Not only I but the whole female sex is grateful to the Prime Minister for providing them opportunity to live with honour by making laws and programmes for them. These programmes should not be confined only to educated women living in big cities. But these should be extended to rural women confined to their household affairs or working in farms or roads. They should be enlightened. They will have to be awakened to know their rights and duties. In spite of it, I have to say with grief and shame that women are still immolated in the name of Sati, they are being killed for dowry and they are still subjected to brutal atrocities, be it in Bihar, Assam or Darzeeling. We would have to take stringent measures to check it. It is very necessary to give education a spiritual temper. We will have to arouse moral values. We will also have to take sternest actions against the exhibition of vulgar and sexual movies.

With these words I again support the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address and thank you.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH (Jahanabad): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thank you for the opportunity given to me to speak. I oppose the Motion of thanks on the President's Address. I am not opposing it simply because I am in the opposition, but because there is no mention of the country's present situation in that Address. It does not portray the wishes, aspirational and the condition of our people. There is no mention in it of the problems of secularism, national unity and democracy. It is not told in the Address as to how the gap between the rich and the poor is to be abridged. Only some so-called accomplishments of the Government have been mentioned. About foreign problems the Government say that they are solving them but the Government have failed in solving the country's problems. The hon. President has only enumerated the achievements. He should have also counted the problems arising in our country today.

There is no mention of growing unemployment in the country. It is also not mentioned as to how we will remove this unemployment and corruption. Nothing is said about the steps to be taken to stop the fast growing communalism and communal riots in the country. Our heads hung in shame when we find that even after forty years of independence so many communal riots have occurred in the country, though we claim to be a secular state. In this Address, there is no mention of stopping them.

While moving the motion, Shri Bhagat said something about caste system. Really, I appreciate his view point wherein he quoted the former Prime Minister of our country, Pandit Nehru, as having said in one of his speeches that in this country we would build class less and caste-less society. He had told such a good thing. Shri Bhagat gave the example of such a good thing, but one thing I would like to ask you, when you talk to create a society free from class, caste, creed and religious prejudices, why you joined hands with the TUJS in Tripura. Is this your caste-less society? Today regional parties are getting encouragement in the country. Sarkaria

(Shri Ramashray Prasad Singh)

Commission has also gone on record to say that regional parties help in disintegrating and weakening the country. Then why are you joining hands with the regional parties and at the same time, you quote Pandit Nehru? It is not the Congress of Nehru, it is the Congress of one man. The qualities of Congress of Pandit Nehru's era are absent today...(*Interruptions.*)

Along with it I want to make some more points. It is known to all of you that a large amount of money is being spent on the poverty alleviation programmes started by our hon. Prime Minister. Shri Bindeshwari Dubey is not present here. It would have been better if he were present here. I would have told him in his presence that in Jahanabad, where he was taken by the collector to distribute pass books to the beneficiaries with his own hands, they have not got any money to buy cows and buffaloes till today. I want this to be noted that in spite of their getting the pass books for over one year, they have not yet got money from the Masoudhi and Sirihua branches of Bank of India.

Secondly, I want to say something with regard to land distribution to the poor. For example, in 1981, hundreds of bighas land was distributed in the Bath village in Arbal block, but till today those people, among whom the land was distributed, have not got possession of the land and they didn't even have a handful of land. If my submission is found to be wrong, I will submit my resignation to you. I am not inclined to be here. My moto is public service.

Thirdly, I will say that there is no rule of law today, as claimed by you day and night. When you dissolved the Government of Punjab, you said that administration was not being carried on in accordance with rule of law as there were killings going on. But you should see what is happening in Bihar. Here killings are going on. Due to killings in Punjab, you dissolved their Government, but you have not the courage to dismiss the Bihar Government, because it is the Government of your own party.

Fourthly, I want to say that parallel Government is running in Bihar. In village Mokar in Jahanabad district, this parallel Government confiscated and took away all the belongings and harvested paddy crops of twelve farmers and beat them up. What is all this going on?

Despite this, you claim that you have been successful in maintaining law and order. But I would like to say that where there is no law and order, the law of jungles prevails. Such conditions prevail in our country. But Hon. President has not mentioned this in his Address.

Though I do not want to take much time, yet I would like to tell some more points.

There will be no paddy production unless bolder pitching is done by repairing the embankments from kharat to karaye. So you may kindly get this work done.

Floods in our area have caused so much destruction that the help of Shri Bindeshwari Dube's Government by dropping the commodities continuously for four days by helicopter has been ineffective, and all the crops have been completely damaged. All the embankments have broken and still your Government is doing nothing. In the coming days farmers will not be able to do plantation of paddy crops even on an inch of the land in such circumstances.

The river has changed its course towards the village in our area. I would like to urge the Central Government to give instructions to the Bihar Government to provide compensation to the farmers for the loss caused by the floods.

Besides, Central Water Commission has not cleared the Punpun Dardha Scheme for the last so many years. Why do our schemes fail? This scheme was to be completed in 1980 at an estimated cost of Rs. 83 lakh which has now increased to Rs. 2 crores due to price rise. In spite of all this, you are claiming that the Plan has been a success. This scheme has been pending clearance since 1980. I raised this issue a number of times in the House in the last three years. But it has not been sanctioned. I would request the Government to give clearance to this scheme so as

to root out the menace of floods in our area forever. With these words I conclude.

[English]

SHRI SALAHUDDIN (Godda) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support the views expressed by honourable Shri B.R. Bhargat.

[Translation]

A member of opposition from Bihar was speaking just now. He claimed to have seen the things there. But I want to tell that today schools and projects are functioning in every village in Bihar. Perhaps he overlooked them.

AN HON. MEMBER : This is wrong.

SHRI SALAHUDDIN : This is not wrong. It is true. I would also resign if it is proved wrong.

Your way of viewing the things is different from ours. Your way of measurement is different from ours. For example, there is a glass half filled with water. I say that it is half filled with water and they say that half of the glass is empty. The only difference is that ours is a positive approach and theirs is a negative approach. We find the glimpses of development in President's Address. Everything has been mentioned faithfully, be it the matter of energy or coal, our nation building or IRDP or Defence. We cannot help if you are blind to all these things.

AN HON. MEMBER : They are blind to these things.

SHRI SALAHUDDIN : It is the responsibility of this Government, our party and our people to tackle the present day situation in the country. I do not say that it is your responsibility. It appears that only Congress is to take up the work of nation building, of ensuring that the economic programmes of development reach the poor and of providing succour to the poor.

15.00 hrs.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, the danger which the outside forces posed to our country was

faced by us courageously. Our Colleagues from opposition parties are raising fingers even at the accord which we signed with Sri Lanka. The accord is being criticised. But the time will tell that the accord which we signed with Sri Lanka was right and was in our interest.

The time at my disposal is not much. Therefore, I would like to raise only the important points. Today, we have achieved progress in every sphere. This document reveals that we have achieved substantial progress in the field of energy. Similarly, we have progressed a great deal in coal and defence sectors. It is a matter of pride that our country occupies fifth place in these fields. We have been able to produce missiles in our country during these 40 years of independence whereas a country like England which had ruled over us for many years could not produce missiles in such a short time. I congratulate our Prime Minister for this achievement.

Now, I would like to say a few words about our textile policy. Our hon. Minister, Shri Mirdha, is present in the House. He is well aware of the problems faced by weavers. Still, I would like to draw his attention toward the problems of weavers. The price of cotton yarn has been looking up for the last 6 to 8 months. Consequently, almost the entire handloom industry is facing closure. The system for subsidy should be stopped because it causes a lot of corruption. We have been receiving many complaints in this connection. A suggestion which I would like to make in this connection is that the cloth woven by weavers should be purchased through state cooperative societies or some other similar agencies. The Government may pay only wages to the weavers. This will prove to be a very good thing. You are paying subsidy to weavers at the rate of Rs. 2.70 per metre. It has been observed that this subsidy does not reach them. Therefore, you must pay attention to all these matters.

15-Point programme framed by the late Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi for the welfare of minorities was indeed a very good programme. In this connection, I would like to tell you that the Ministry of Home Affairs should issue strict instructions to all States for executing this pro-

[Shri Salahuddin]

gramme effectively. This will help in restoring confidence among the minorities which has been eroded of late.

The problem of unemployment is also there before our youths. This will also have to be solved seriously. I would like to tell my colleagues of the Opposition that they should change their attitude towards Congress Government and should also change their way of thinking. They must extend cooperation in nation-building which will help in the development of the country and in bringing prosperity to the people both in urban and rural areas.

With these words, I conclude.

[English]

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji) : At the outset, I would like to thank the President of India for the very words that he has uttered for my State. In the first paragraph, he says : I give my good wishes to the people of Goa, which has attained statehood. Therefore, on behalf of the people of Goa, I would like to thank the President of India for the special reference that he has made in his Address.

In the last two-three days we have been listening to the speeches made by the opposition members. In fact, it is very difficult to know the ideology that the opposition parties are holding and the directions in which they are going. Perhaps it is needed that the brains of my colleagues there should be scanned because when the Congress Party acts democratically and elections are held, it is these people who profess to champion the cause of democracy thwart that process and commit all sort of violent acts in the process.

When Tripura elections were due, CPI(M) Members were saying that we should not postpone it. In fact, they were accusing that the Congress Party would postpone the elections there. But when the elections were held and we won, the same people said that we had played some mischief there.

What happened in West Bengal during the Panchayat elections. Bombs were hurled

and guns were used. It is these opposition parties who have thwarted the process of fair elections there(Interruptions). They always remind us of conventions, rules and the Constitution. But when we quoted the Constitution, they said that the Governors had been appointed without consultations. I would request them to read the Constitution and show us where is the provision for consultation in the matter of appointment of Governors. But they will now say that it is a convention. When we go by conventions, they will say, what about the rules. In fact, this is a method which they have been adopting for the purpose of opposing any democratic move made by us. Therefore, if they believe in the principles of democracy they would not have done what they have done in West Bengal ..(Interruptions).

As pointed out by various colleagues, a number of legislations have been enacted for the purpose of safeguarding the interests of women during the session before last. In this connection, I would like to point out that we in Goa have got a uniform Civil Code under which women have been given equal rights along with men in property. When we enact our uniform Civil Code for the whole country, I would urge upon our Government, specially the Law Ministry, to take into consideration the provisions of the uniform Civil Code prevalent in Goa, called Portuguese Civil Code.

No doubt we have enacted several legislations for the purpose of uplifting the status of women in our country.

Then there are various superstitions prevailing in our country and I would appeal through this forum to the religious heads of all the communities that they should meet together and separate superstitious beliefs from the religious rights so that the people belonging to various sections of the society, may be Muslims, Hindus or others, understand through their religion that these are the superstitious beliefs and that these are the religious rights. At present this effort is not there. Of course, it is not our outlook as politicians to advise any religious heads. I would urge upon them that this is in the interest of our country. We should distinguish between the superstition and the religious

rights so that the problem which we have faced recently we should not face in future.

Now, I would like to refer to the Industrial Relation Bill. I think yesterday only it was said that the Industrial Relation Bill is going to be introduced in this very Session. I would urge upon the Government that before a final shape is given to the Industrial Relation Bill various facets of this Bill, like the relation between the industrialists, the labourer, etc. should be considered thoroughly.

We have a Constitution of India which is basically a political Constitution of this country. I would like to say that the 20th point of the 20 Point Programme is very important and essential because that point is actually the economic policy of Government. Therefore we should give full respect to the 20 Point Programme as we give to the principles enunciated in the Constitution, especially to the 20th Point. It refers to the simplification of the rules and regulations. It also provides for a machinery to redress the public grievances. I am sure that if these two aspects are scrutinized by the Central and State Government and a public grievance machinery is established then most of the problems which the commonman faces in a day-to-day life will be resolved.

Lastly, I would like to mention about the land reforms. In many states these land reforms have been enacted. In my State too the Tenant Act has been enacted giving the rights to the tenants to be the owners. But, Sir, somehow this legislation is still pending in Supreme Court of India for the last 8 years. As a result of this, Sir, the tenants of Goa have not been able to become the owners of their respective land despite the fact that a similar legislation has come into force in all other states except in a few union territories and a few states. Therefore, Sir, I would urge upon the Government that a special effort should be made to take up the land reform matters on the priority basis.

I once again thank the President of India for his speech and support the Motion of Thanks.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI USHA THAKKAR (Kutch) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address.

While addressing this Parliament, Hon. President has told us about his vision of India. He said and I quote : "We want an India whose interaction with the nations of the world is dedicated to peace and international cooperation, and a new world order based on equality, freedom and justice."

All this could be possible only if moral values are inculcated along with education. Our Government has taken concrete steps in this direction by opening Navodaya Vidyalayas and by framing new education policy so that the students could acquire moral values along with education. I urge upon the Government that something should be done under the new education policy so that the students of VII and VIII standard could be relieved of the excessive academic burden on them.

The culture of our country is richest in the world. The people of our country are very intelligent and on top of it, they are spiritual. This is very essential for the human life.

The Government has allocated crores of rupees for setting up polytechnics, colleges, high schools, primary schools etc. in border areas for educating the backward people. I belong to a border area. I am very grateful to the Government of India.

I shall put forward a suggestion that if a girl from a family whose income is less than Rs. 25000 per year is staying at the hostel for higher studies, subsidy should be granted to her to meet hostel expenses.

Hon. President has also mentioned about providing employment in rural areas. India is a country of villages. The Central Government gives 10 per cent subsidy to the industries to be set up in backward districts. I have heard that this subsidy

[Shrimati Usha Thakkar]

is going to be stopped by the end of March. Therefore, I request the Government, through you, that this subsidy should be continued.

Welcoming the address of Hon. President I would like to thank the Government for the steps which are being taken by it to end the centuries old social boycott, discrimination and repression. A pious man like Narasingh was also discriminated socially and treated as untouchable by our society. But the father of the nation Mahatma Gandhi started the struggle for independence by reciting the devotee Narasingh's hymn, "Vaishnav jan ko tene kahiye, peed parai jaane re." Our beloved Nehruji, our brave Prime Minister, Indiraji, had taken a number of steps for the upliftment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Our Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, has given maximum benefit to the people of these two classes by allocating a major share from rupees 14 thousand crores sanctioned for this purpose in the Seventh Plan.

Small family has been given national priority by the Government. This is very essential to keep our country in the mainstream of the world. Awakening has been created among the people through publicity. But due to social reasons, the people do differentiate between a son and a daughter. I would suggest that the family which adopts family planning measures after one or two daughters should be given saving certificates worth Rs. 10,000 by the Government. The Government of Gujarat has taken initiative in this direction by deciding to give Rs. 6000 to such families. I request the Government of India to issue Saving Certificate of Rs. 10,000 each to such families.

Narmada Project has been sanctioned by treating water as a national resource. For this, I give a lot of thanks to the Government. Narmada project is a life-giving scheme for Gujarat. Gujarat Government has promised extension of forests to other lands in order to save environment under this project. I request you to extend the afforestation scheme to my area Kutch as it is essential to take up such schemes there. The vast desert area

will turn into greenery with the help of water from Narmada. But it is very important to see that the trees to be planted should be suitable to the soil and climate. Kharek, Coconut, *Bor* and *Neem* trees should be planted in my area as they are suitable for that soil. The aged people of my area are of the view that *Wild Bavad* trees help in protecting the moisture of soil. When it dries up, a weather averse to rain develops.

The situation which arose due to drought is unprecedented and the steps taken by the Government at the behest of the Prime Minister are also unparalleled. Our Prime Minister, unmindful of hot and cold weather, visited these drought affected areas accompanied by his wife and provided relief to the drought affected people. Late Indiraji introduced the 20-Point Programme and infused hope in the poor people. The Government of Rajiv Gandhi has also taken many steps to give impetus to this 20-Point Programme.

15.17 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

A national level committee has been constituted for the all-round upliftment of women. I agree that the society will be greatly benefitted by the good efforts of the Government.

If the woman is cultured, so would be the country. The woman is the maker of the society. Jijabai, the mother of brave Shivaji, Lakshmibai, the Queen of Jhansi, and the Late Shrimati Indira Gandhi were all well-cultured women and all of them have played a very significant role in getting for India a high place in the world.

Both Punja's Accord and Sri Lanka Accord were reached with good intentions. Many countries are making attempts to undo these accords. But the right step of the Government will never meet failure. I am of the conviction that with all its peaceful efforts, India will continue to be the India of the dreams of Mahatma Gandhi.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I support the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address and conclude my speech.

***SHRI A.J.V.B. MAHESWARA RAO** (Amalapuram) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to oppose the motion of thanks to the President for his address.

Sir, we attained freedom 40 years ago. In these 40 years of freedom there is hardly any progress that we can feel proud of. Instead of moving ahead, we are going backward. So there is hardly anything which can make us proud for our achievements.

Farmer is the backbone of the country. But the lot of very farmer who is toiling day and night to feed the nation and to save us from the disgrace of begging food-grains from others is groaning under the burden of poverty. Though many programmes are being taken up for the benefit of farmers, the benefits are not reaching them. As a result, he is getting poorer and poorer. All the programmes and schemes meant for the betterment of farmers have not yielded any result so far. It is pitiable and one should really feel ashamed to see the farmers succumbing to the desperate conditions that are prevailing today. Cotton, tobacco and sugarcane growers are now resorting to the unthinkable method of committing suicide. These farmers are thinking in terms of suicide as their condition has slid down to such a level where they cannot repay the loans that they have borrowed to raise the crop even after disposing off everything. The indifferent attitude of the Government towards the problems of the farm as is quite deplorable.

The lot of harijans is no better. 40 years of independence gave the harijans nothing. Their conditions have not improved. They are as they were 40 years ago. Government has taken up various welfare measures from time to time to improve their lot, their living conditions are remaining the same. All these welfare measures have failed miserably in improving their conditions. The harijans and other scheduled caste and scheduled tribes are still at the receiving end of the society. They are still leading the same kind of life that they were leading generations ago. Atrocities are being perpetrated on harijans even to this day. No State, no region in the

country is free from the atrocities on these most neglected sections of the society. Since the implementation of various welfare measures is not perfect, the desired benefits had not yet reached the harijans. This is the position of harijans and other down-trodden people in the country. As though this is not enough, even the Central Govt. is not extending any financial assistance for the welfare schemes taken up by non-Congress Govts in the States. This kind of step motherly treatment meted out to non-Congress Govts. will help only to further worsen the conditions of harijans and other downtrodden sections of the society.

The plight of farmers and others in my area is beyond any description. There were floods in the area during the year 1986. Even before the people could think of recovering, there were continuous droughts. These natural calamities have almost crushed the people in my area. But the farmers and others who have suffered are yet to receive any help. Sir, my constituency is surrounded by river Godavari on three sides and from the sea on the remaining side. It is totally cut off from rest of the State. I have been pleading for the construction of bridges on Godavari so that this area can be linked with the maidland. Very recently the foundation was laid for the construction of a bridge near Narsapur with the collaboration of ONGC and the State Govt. Along with the construction of this bridge, another bridge at Kotipalli should also be taken up either wholly by the Central Govt. or in collaboration with ONGC. This will help to have an easy access to my constituency which is hitherto as I have said, remains cut off from the other parts of the State. The construction of these bridges will boost the development of this area.

Sir, there nearly 10 lakh people living in my constituency. The postal and telephone service in the area is hopelessly poor. Most of the out dated telephones remain out of order all the time. The subscribers are paying the bills without using the telephone even once in a month. The post cards do not reach their destination even after a month. Hence I request the Govt. to look into the matter immediately and take appropriate steps to remedy the situation. I hope that the telecom-

*The speech was originally delivered in Telugu.

[Shri A.J.V.B. Maheswara Rao]

munication system in this area will receive the appropriate attention of the Govt. immediately. Also, the TV net work is not adequate in this part of the State. Since the entire area is inhabited by the farming community, it is necessary to provide them TV facility, so that they can acquaint themselves well with the modern methods of farmings. There are no proper approach roads in this area. It is an accepted fact that no area can develop without proper roads. Many villages in my constituency remain unconnected. They are not connected even with the nearest towns even after 40 years of independence. Though grants are being provided under NREP, RLEGP etc for construction of roads much progress has not been made so far. There is no proper monitoring of the grants provided and of the progress made. There is no proper assessment to see how far the schemes were useful to the public.

Sir, though the steps are being taken to provide water for drinking and irrigation purposes a lot still remains to be done. Andhra Pradesh has been making repeated pleas to the Centre to accord sanction to Polavaram project. Similarly there is a constant demand, both from the State Govt. and the Members of Parliament to clear the Telugu Ganga project. But these important projects have not yet been cleared. Let me hope that at least now these important projects will be cleared.

Sir, the Central Govt. is treating non-Congress I ruled State Govts. on a different footing. Step motherly treatment is being meted out to them. The Central Govt. is not cooperating with the non-Congress I ruled states in implementing various welfare schemes. All the States should be treated equally. Both the Congress ruled States and opposition ruled States should be treated alike while extending financial help for implementation of various welfare measures. The country is one and the people are one. The Central Govt. should keep this in view and extend help to all the States alike. Equal treatment of all States is essential if the nation has to make an alround progress. Let me hope that the opposition ruled States will get better treatment hereafter.

Sir, I conclude my speech thanking you for providing an opportunity to speak.

[English]

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to thank all members who have participated in this debate. Many interesting comments have come ; some useful suggestions have been made. But the general tenor of the debate has been worthy of the highest, parliamentary tradition. For that, I congratulate all the members

1987 was a year of persistent challenge and determined response, a year of achievement in the face of great difficulties. Some of the difficulties were caused by disruptive forces within the country ; some difficulties were caused by disruptive forces inspired from abroad ; some were caused by the weather.

Twenty years ago, Indiraji faced difficulties of a similar kind that were forced on us by weather. In 1966-67, when she launched the Green Revolution it was her farsightedness that had given our economy its strength and resilience today—the strength and resilience that has led us meet the present crisis through our own efforts and our own endeavours. We have not carried the begging bowl to any one. We have not compromised on our freedom of action. At that time, Indiraji's strategy was opposed by a segments of expert opinion, by even some myopic elements from the benches opposite ; but Indiraji prevailed and because of her faith in our kisans, because of her confidence in the ability of our scientists, and because of her trust in the performance of our extension workers, she pushed forward with policies which led to the Green Revolution. She assured our farmers required inputs at reasonable prices despite subsidies that the economy might have to bear. She gave remunerative prices to the farmers as a cardinal principle of the new strategy ; and she took the banks to the rural areas, to the farmer, to give him credit. She introduced a countrywide system of procurement to give the farmer stability in his prices.

Indiraji ensured that the strategy for the agricultural sector and the Green Revolution was in the interest of all the sections of our rural community—the farmer, the small and marginal cultivator, the landless labour, and even rural artisan.

In these two decades, we doubled our output because of her integrated vision of rural India, because of her sympathy and understanding of each segment of our rural society, because of her assiduous attention to inputs costs and subsidies.

Today after four years of bad monsoon, two years of poor rains and two years of severe drought, we can hold our head high and look to the future with confidence because Indiraji laid foundations which were sure, sound and secure. Our drive to maximise the rabi crop is meeting with encouraging success. We hope that the shortfall will not exceed 10 per cent of last year's output. Perhaps we will be able to hold it down to 7 per cent. But I would like to remind members that the drought is not over. The dry months are still ahead and in some States there is going to be another difficult period that we have to cross. We have to be watchful and vigilant.

We have done much to mitigate the distress in the drought areas. Relief programmes have been handled efficiently by and large. The ceilings on assistance have been put at Rs. 1400 crores, approximately half of it earmarked to Gujarat and Rajasthan where the drought has been severest. Surcharges on taxes have put the burden of drought relief on the richest sections of our society.

Using the foodgrains from the buffer stocks we have launched programmes to generate employment and to build assets to cushion against future droughts. Through worthwhile drought relief schemes we have ensured that expenditure on relief became expenditure on development. We have rushed fodder from areas of surplus to areas of scarcity. We have introduced special programmes for drinking water. We have introduced special programmes for lifting the output of village artisans and the handloom weavers, because these are sections which have been hit indirectly by

the drought and it has caused them severe problems. We have tried to bring programmes for this special section in a manner such that they do not move out of their trade and we do not lose the expertise that we have gained over thousands of years.

The genesis of the Green Revolution was a scientific breakthrough, a scientific breakthrough which brought new hybrid seeds and a package of inputs to the irrigated lands. This led us to self-sufficiency in foodgrains. We must now ensure that there is no levelling off in this output. The scientific community must once more be galvanised into providing answers for the next phase of the Green Revolution to take it to new crops and to give it resilience against the vagaries and changes in the weather. Already, thanks to the Special Rice Production Programme, the Green Revolution is moving east-wards, into eastern U.P., which is rapidly becoming a new greenary for India.

Dryland farming has been boosted by the Technology Mission for oilseeds and the national project on pulses. The primary cause of our not surpassing the 1983-84 record of foodgrains output is the weather and, therefore, it would be reasonable to hope for a better monsoon this year.

Our objective remains to regain the Seventh Plan targets for food production. We will give a new thrust and a new impetus to agriculture. We have given careful attention to agriculture. I have held review meetings at various levels and, following these I have given specific directions to the Planning Commission to revamp the Plan for agriculture, to re-order priorities, to give agriculture the highest importance.

I have asked the Planning Commission to furnish a detailed action plan, which should be ready any time now, based on each district, its cropping pattern, its needs for water, power, fertiliser and other inputs. In the remaining two years of the Seventh Plan we must regain the lost momentum. We must hit 175 million tonnes of foodgrains production by the end of the Seventh Plan.

[Shri Rajiv Gandhi]

To this end, the Budget allocations for agriculture have been substantially increased. The Finance Minister has announced major fiscal and financial incentives for the farm sector. We are committed to the kisan as the backbone of our economy. We are committed to promoting productive agriculture. We are committed to promoting investment in agriculture. We must galvanise rural India by placing the results of the best technology in the hands of the poorest farmer, by providing subsidies where they are required to ensure inputs at reasonable costs.

We have to look at the subsidies themselves. While we are giving very large amounts on subsidies, we have to see that these are used to the maximum benefit of the farmer. There are some doubts raised in this regard. And I have asked the Finance Minister to look at these subsidies to see whether there is need for a change in the method of subsidy so that the same amount can be used more effectively for the benefit of the farmer.

We have to see that attractive prices are given to the farmer so that farming is more remunerative.

And we have to carry with us all sections of the rural community. When we look at the problems of the farmer, we must look beyond just the farmer, at the whole rural community and bring about programmes for all their uplift. Of course, the key element is the farmer because economic activity revolves around the farmer in the rural areas. But while looking at the farmer, we must look at the full community. This cannot be done by pitting the farmer against everybody else. It cannot be done by raising false dichotomy between agriculture and industry. It cannot be done by opportunistic alliances with vested interests, who nurture their own interests raise unreasonable demands and hold country and the farmer to ransom. We shall never surrender under pressure. We shall never surrender under the pressure of vested interests and we shall be always at the forefront to fight for the genuine rights and needs of the farmer and the rural community.

While facing up to the difficulties in agriculture during this year we have pushed ahead most satisfactorily in other areas. Infrastructure has done very well, almost entirely in the public sector. It has returned a performance to fill the heart of every Indian with pride. Despite the drought which curtailed hydel generation, our overall power generation has increased by 7.6 per cent—thanks to thermal generation increasing by 16 per cent. The Plant Load Factor has gone up from 44 per cent in 1979-80 to 50 per cent in 1983-84 to 55 per cent in 1987-88. Coal production has increased by 10.2 per cent over last year. Railway freight has gone up by 5.4 per cent over last year.

Overall industrial performance is most satisfactory. Despite drought industrial growth is likely to exceed 8 per cent, making it over 8 per cent for four years in succession. This proves that our industrial policies have clearly succeeded. We will continue to give full support to the productive forces in industry to encourage greater competition in our industry. But there is no room for complacency. The impact of drought might come in the coming months and may be soon in a slowing down in industrial growth. We will watch developments very carefully and we will try to maintain the high momentum. Till a few years ago, drought meant disaster. There was a drought in 1979-80—although it was nowhere near as bad as the drought that we have gone through during these past two years. Then the GNP declined by 4.7 per cent. This year there is no fall in the GNP—perhaps even a moderate increase. On all such previous occasions, only retrogression has taken place; there has been no question of progress. This year we have moved ahead. For the first time in the history of our planning, we have achieved 86 per cent of the Central sector outlay in real terms in the first four years of the Seventh Plan. Never before have we seen such dynamism in investment. Project management has considerably improved. Many major public sector enterprises will shortly be coming on stream.

This is practical socialism—socialism, which has doubled investment in the public sector over a single Plan period; socialism, which has pushed up public sector perfor-

mance, productivity and profitability to levels that it had never achieved before. Our commitment is to a strong public sector, a public sector with much greater autonomy. We will be spelling out plans in a White Paper to be presented shortly to Parliament on the steps that we wish to take the public sector.

There is one area that is of major concern to all of us, and that is prices. We share this concern with many of the Members who have pointed it out. We regard the control of inflation as one of our top priorities. We have taken steps to hold back the pressures of inflation. In 1979-80—and it is best to compare with 1979-80 because that was the last time that we had a drought although as I said, the drought was nowhere near as bad as the drought that we have had this time—the Government was formed by some of our friends sitting on the opposite benches. And you will remember, Sir, how the prices were allowed to rise by 21.4 per cent at that time.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : What about 1977-78 ?

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : These was no drought in 1977-78. And 1977-78 was the momentum from 1975 to 1977 that had carried them through. It was when the momentum was destroyed that the true colours of the Government had come out...(*Interruptions*). I have to say 'true colours' because it was not one colour

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : If there is a progress under new regime, that is the momentum of the past, if there is degradation, that is on their own. That seems to be their logic.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : I am glad that Dandavate Ji agrees with me. As I understand he said that progress...(*Interruptions*).

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : He said your logic.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : Of course, we have done well. Our Government in these three years has done well only because Indira Ji, in the five years preceding,

had given that momentum, and I have no hesitation in saying so. If she had not given that momentum, we would have found this drought very difficult. Let me remind our friends also that if she had not given that momentum upto 1977, I hate to even imagine what could have happened to the country because even with the momentum that she had given they almost destroyed the country.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : The latest momentum was the destruction of democracy.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member talked of democracy. I don't think many heard it. I would like to remind the hon. Member that it was Indiraji who called for elections in 1977. It was not the Opposition. (*Interruptions*).

Yes, that is what shows her commitment and the Congress's commitment to democracy. (*Interruptions*.)

Sir, some of our friends are very vociferous. But I would like to remind them that they should think back to where they were ten years ago

Sir, prices are a serious problem. But in spite of the trying circumstances, we have managed to keep the inflation rate below 10% and we will keep a very careful watch to see that it is not allowed to go up.

AN HON. MEMBER : But it will be allowed to go up.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : In the previous two years, inflation has averaged only 4.5% per annum. We have done this by keeping the lid on the budget deficit by deploying monetary and fiscal policies in tandem to contain prices. We have done this by ensuring essential supplies, with additional imports of edible oil, to meet the shortages. We will continue to closely monitor the price index and we will do everything that can be done to keep the prices down. I am particularly concerned at Government expenditure. This is an area where we have not been able to do as much as we had wanted to do, not that that we have not made progress—we have—but much more needs to be done.

[Shri Rajiv Gandhi]

We also have to concentrate on the productivity of Government. Again in some areas like infrastructure in the public sector, we have done well. A lot more needs to be done. But in other areas a lot more has to be done.

Sir, the over-riding priority of this Government is the elimination of poverty. The key to poverty elimination, we feel, lies in good education for the poorer sections of our society. The key to poverty elimination is in the healthy growth of our economy and the key also is in our anti-poverty programmes. In taking all three together, we have made a major dent on poverty during these years. No previous Government has earmarked as large a sum as we have for anti-poverty programmes. No previous Government has introduced as many improvements as we have in the administration of these programmes.

One hon. Member complained of the leakage of development funds. We are plugging loopholes through concurrent evaluation which enables us to make adjustments in on-going programme, which enables us to do the fine tuning to change the system sometimes so that leakages can be reduced. But let me say that all leakages are bad, leakages which go to the bureaucratic system are bad. But perhaps even worse are those leakages which go to the cadres of the party. *(Interruptions.)*

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa) : You are talking about loan melas.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : Why are you feeling guilty ?

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : You are holding loan melas with whom ?

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : Sir let me remind hon. Members that there are only two or three cadre-based parties in this House.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : We are happy about the confession, Sir.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : Sir, the poverty ratio fell dramatically during the Sixth Plan period. We are aiming at a further dramatic reduction in the poverty ratio in the Seventh Plan and we shall make a determined effort to end this scourge by the turn of the century. Government have addressed themselves to these challenges with seriousness and with success. Regrettably, the same cannot be said of the Opposition.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : What ?

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : I should not have to repeat things to those with head phones on.

Sir, while the country has confronted the severest drought of the century and threats to the integrity and security of the nation, the Opposition has been chasing chimeras in the vain hope that pursuit of scandal will make up for paucity of policy.

(Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER : Fairfax.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Fairfax and Bofors.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : Not only that, more than that. You will find out who is right and who is wrong.

Sir, precious parliamentary time has been wasted and I believe that more than one Member from the opposite side, from the Opposition, has complained of the inadequate time that they got to discuss the Demands of last year's budget. But may I remind the Members, Sir, where was that time taken up ? Where was that time wasted ?

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Why ?

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : Who usurped that time ? Who usurped the time that was set aside for serious issues ?

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : To expose you,

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : On chasing ghosts.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : To expose your corruption.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : The only corruption that has come to light...

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : The flight of capital is no corruption ?

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : Sir, the only ruption that hat has come to light on the issues that were raised in the first half of last year is the statement made by the ex-President of India, where the ex-President has said that Rs. 30 to Rs. 40 crores were made available to him. *(Interruptions)* Sir, I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate the ex-Prehsident on the strong moral stand that he took and was not carried away by them.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir in that very statement he has said that the members of the Rajiv Government were responsible for that. He has made it very clear.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : A bad thing is a bad thing, whosoever it may be.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. Sit down.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, we are prepared for another Commission if they want. We rdemand a Commission on that.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : Sir, I would not like to quote directly from what he said because I don't have the words here with me.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I have got a copy, Sir. You read the article in *Sunday* in which the interview is given. He has alleged that the members of the present Cabinet were also responsible for pressurising.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. Please sit down.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : What are you doing ?

[English]

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : If I remember rightly .. *(Interruptions)*

SARI BASUDEB ACHARIA : He said, 1/3rd of the Ministers were there *(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : What are you doing ?

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : If I remember rightly, he specifically mentioned certain members of my Cabinet, who are no longer members of my Cabinet.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, he has mentioned, they continue to be members of the Cabinet today. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : They are in your Cabinet. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. It is a very serious matter.

You can appoint a committee for that.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Shall I lay that interview on the Table of the House for the education of the Prime Minister ?

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Those Ministers are sitting with the Opposition now They are sitting with the Opposition, Sir.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : I am on a point of order. About the time of the House, he said, the House time has been misused. It is an aspersion on you, Sir. *(Interruptions.)*

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit nowd.

*(Interruptions.)***

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed. Sit down.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : Sir, I would like just to say again, I did not say "misused". I said, "usurped".

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : Sit down.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I may point out to you that in exposing the Mundhra scandal, the father of the Prime Minister took a lot of time of the House. But that was fully justified. Mr. Feroze Gandhi was fully justified in taking the time of the House to expose the Mundhra corruption. Let him remember that.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : I agree entirely with anybody who wants to spend the time of the House in exposing corruption and we will spend time of the House in exposing corruption—but come with some facts.

MR. SPEAKER : I have heard these things. I do not know whether I should intervene at this stage. But Sir, what you have said and what they have said—I think, this is a serious matter for the security and safety of this country. I think, we should do something to find out the truth about this.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Thank you, for your observations

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Sit down.

****Not recorded.**

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : Mr Speaker, Sir, on your direction...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. Please sit down.

(Interruptions)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : What are you doing ?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Don't talk to them.

[*English*]

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, on your directions, I will request the Home Minister to find out where this 30 or 40 crores is and how it was acquired.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, we fully support you. We congratulate you.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : He should report to the House.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Let a House Committee be constituted, to find out this. We are ready.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : I would also request the Home Minister to try and find out how this money was to be used, because there is no campaigning in a Presidential election, in that sense—how was this 30-40 crores intended to be used in a Presidential election. *(Interruptions.)*

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Let your direction be followed by the Home Minister, Sir.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Why not a House Committee ?

16.00 hrs.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : Why are you making a noise ?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Why are you creating a nuisance ! :

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Are you ready to appoint a House Committee ?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) : Are we to understand from what you have said just now that you are making the Home Minister responsible for holding an inquiry and finding out who was offering that money to the ex-President ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Also who are the Members of the Cabinet ?

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Why don't you allow the P M to speak ?

[English]

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Are you making the Home Minister responsible for finding it out ?

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : No. I am asking him to find out what is the best way to go into this

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : He must be made responsible.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : The entire interview of the ex-President should be investigated because he has referred to the present Members of the Cabinet.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Sit down and take your seats. Sit down now.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : You please sit down (Interruptions). You please sit down.

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : We will follow your interruptions. It is sad that certain progressive...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER ; Nothing doing.

[Translation]

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : What are your instructions ?

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : What I have said is there on the record...

(Interruptions)

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : We want a House Committee,

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Enough is enough. Please sit down Please let the Prime Minister speak.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : This is the best intervention in the entire debate.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : It is sad that so-called progressives express reactionary views when it comes to updating technology. Obsolete technology gives us low levels of productivity. It gives us low wages and it gives us low growth, perhaps no growth. where will we get millions of additional jobs ? Without growth, how will we give employment to our young men and women ? Nothing is more anti-worker than condemning the workers to outdated units which inevitably grow sick. Nothing can be more anti-worker than threatening his job by denying him opportunity and denying opportunity to millions on the register. If the number of units, the sick units, has increased eight-fold, as one Member has said, the basic reason is outmoded technology, bad management and unthinking trade unionism. This is what we have to face. (Interruptions)

Sir, that Member's solution is no technology upgradation Only manual labour. Such a policy will bleed the economy white ensuring galloping sickness. To end the curse of unemployment, what we need is proper education, fast growth and constant upgradation of skills on the job. Then, as technology advances, the

[Shri Rajiv Gandhi]

same worker will find that his drudgery is reduced, his productivity is increased and his wages are enhanced. Meanwhile, employment opportunities will increase to those that are in the queue.

Our policies have given two years of excellent labour relations. A new consciousness of the imperatives of higher productivity, of lower costs and better quality, has come into our industry and into labour. A greater participation of labour in management is taking place, especially in the public sector units.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Where ? Give us one instance.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : Sir, the Congress Party is not only a party of the farmers and the rural-folk but it is also the true party of the working-class *(Interruptions)*.

It represents the employed, the unemployed and the unorganised. The Congress does not promote as some parties do, the interests of a small minority of the working-class to the detriment of the vast majority of the working-class. Development in our country. *..(Interruptions)*.

Sir, some people's minds will never come into the 20th century. They will remain there with Marx.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : At least the minds of some of us are on the 20th Century; others' are on the 18th century.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Even in the 17th century

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : Sir, unfortunately, they think of Karl, but behave like Groucho.

Sir, development in our country is rooted in democracy. If we want more development, we must have more democracy. This is one of the significant

conclusions that we have been getting from the seminars and workshop of District Magistrates that we have been holding. *(Interruptions)*.

From these workshops, a few things have already become clear. One is that it is difficult for the administration to work if the devolution of democracy at the district level is not done adequately and properly. The second is that there has been no adequate attention to the needs of the district itself in planning for the District. This needs attention. And to make a truly responsive administration at the grassroot-level, we need to build this partnership between democratic institutions at the district-level and the administration at the district level. For this, we must ensure that elections at lower-levels take place regularly and without delay.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : What about Bihar, Orissa, U.P. and other States ? You hold elections in your-State.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : The hon. Member has raised a question. We have given instructions to our Chief Ministers yesterday from the Working Committee of the Congress to hold elections in all our States. In most States, they have either been announced or held.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO (Vijayawada) : Even in the Capital, elections have been postponed.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : They promulgated an Ordinance and put-off the elections by one year.

(Interruptions)

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : You hold elections in your party.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : I would like to emphasise that the elections must be fair and not rigged.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : What did you do in Tripura and Meghalaya ?

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : I have not said so. Some Members of the Government, they said so. I do not know.

(Interruptions)

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore) : Why not you hold election in the Congress Party ?

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : On the other hand, we intend to take into account local needs and local requirements when we look at our national objectives and national targets, I am requesting the Planning Commission to start looking now at the Eighth Plan and the formulation of the Eighth Plan based on the district as a unit, to build up the Eighth Plan from district plans and I have asked them to give instructions to all the State Governments to start preparing their Eighth Plan on the basis of District Plans for their own States.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : We have already done it in West Bengal even at the block level.

(Interruptions)

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour) : You call the members of Planning Commission jokers.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : Sir, some States claim that they have done it. But let me assure you, Sir, that when it comes to actually looking at numbers on the paper, there is no State which has done it. Neither a Congress State nor any opposition State.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : It is just not there on paper.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : West Bengal, we have already done block level planning.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : I do not want to argue with the Hon. Members.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Members of the Planning Commission, you call jokers.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : What Groucho ?

SHRI AMAL DATTA : The Planning Commission members whom you call jokers have not kept you informed.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : I will have to call him Groucho from now on.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : You can call me anything but you call them jokers also

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Whatever you are saying ..*(Interruptions)*. It does not look nice.

[English]

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : Sir, I have never called the Planning Commission members as jokers. Let me be very clear about that. It seems jokers are around here opposite who distort things.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : It came in the newspapers. You have not refuted it.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : I do not bother to refute everything that is printed in the newspaper. Let me be very clear. I have tremendous respect for the Planning Commission. My only complaint about the Planning Commission is that they are not aggressive enough in their planning, that they are limiting themselves to balancing the inputs from Ministries. I want them to step out much further and produce a much more aggressive plan. That is what I have been talking to them about.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : But you are the Chairman of the Planning Commission.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : That is why I have directed them to do that.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : You direct yourself also.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : Sir, perhaps, some day in the distant future, the Hon. Member will be a Member of the Government. Then he will know how the Planning Commission runs.

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE
(SHRI K C. PANT) : No chance.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : He may change parties ! *(Interruptions)*.

Sir, to this end, we would like to strengthen the capacity of the district administrations to prepare adequate plan proposals and we like to give the district administration greater flexibility in deploying the resources for development. We would like to give new life to participatory development by harnessing local democracy for local development.

Sir, the Chief Ministers who have accompanied me to these workshops have said how useful these encounters have been—useful for themselves and useful for the district magistrates. There was one Chief Minister who declined our invitation to attend. And only one. And then after declining the invitation to attend he complained of conspiracies behind his back. Sir, let me say that there is only one conspiracy—and that is to have a more responsive administration. I have been very impressed during these workshops by the dedication to duty, by the drive and by the resounding faith in democracy of our district magistrates

Sir, let me turn to Punjab. In Punjab, representative democracy was given every opportunity. Unfortunately, the elected leadership failed to rise to the occasion. And there is still insufficient evidence on the part of any faction of the party that was elected to power to be ready to face up to terrorism with determination and unambiguity. Only with such readiness, can the normal political process be re-

established. The menace of terrorism cannot be left unchecked. Firm police action is essential and indispensable and we will carry on with firm tough police action. The unity of the country and the integrity of the country demands nothing less.

For several months after President's rule, the security forces were gaining on the terrorists. In recent weeks, the terrorists have had some grisly successes. But if we are firm in our resolve, then ultimately we shall prevail.

One of the Members had mentioned Tripura. The benches opposite have generated much heat over the declaration of a disturbed area in Tripura. Sir, the people of the State have given their verdict on whether Tripura was a disturbed area or it was not a disturbed area... *(Interruptions)*.

Sir, the previous Government, through a dangerous combination of incompetence and naivete had allowed insurgency to overtake the State. It is ironic that one Member accuses us of encouraging fissiparous tendencies when it was his party's softness and shilly-shallying that brought Tripura to this terrible pass.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : There had been no violence, do you know that ? TNV murders were only before the elections and not afterwards; not a single one... *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : There can be no democracy for common murderers of unknown innocents. Our system reflects the will of the people. It entrusts the elected Government with authority to discharge its responsibilities. The changes proposed by one Member opposite would destroy our stability and endanger our democracy itself.

In April-May last year there was an outbreak of communal violence in Meerut and elsewhere. It was shocking and painful. Sir, effective action was taken to stamp out the violence; but alas, not before many innocent lives had been lost. Allegations of atrocities have been looked into, the district administration shaken up, rehabilitation undertaken, the fanatics

contained and fundamentalism has been restrained.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: What about Hashimpura ?

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : We are relieved that since then communal violence has not flared up again in Meerut and in that area and has not spread further afield. By and large, the country has remained free of any major incident of communal violence.

Sir, our greatest asset in fighting communalism is that our people are overwhelmingly not communal. We have a long tradition of tolerance and brotherhood. Our composite culture is a reality. We have five thousand years of experience of unity in diversity. Communalism is the work of a few misguided elements who sometimes succeed in inciting communal passions by exploiting specific social disorders and tensions. To marginalise the communalists, we need determined political action ; we need vigilance of the local community and the local leadership ; we need an administration that is impartial and seen to be impartial ; that is seen to be firm and determined in dealing with violence. And, above all, we fight communalism by fostering and preserving the values and standards embedded in our culture and our traditions.

Our traditions of tolerance, of assimilation are threatened from two angles. One threat is from materialism overtaking certain sections of our society. The second threat is from fundamentalism and communalism, regionalism and other such isms that are based invariably on intolerance and violence that misleads in projecting simplistic solutions to highly complex problems. Economic opportunity has opened the door to unprecedented mobility for our population. This mobility is uprooting millions from traditional cultural moorings. Many millions more than ever before are interacting at a personal level with people of different languages, of different cultures and of different faiths. For all of them we must make our diversity a living reality. Our education system is being improved to inculcate the right values. Our seven Zonal Cultural Centres are taking the message of diversity to the people at their door-steps doing commendable

work in remote and far-flung areas, in city slums and in small towns, of bringing people together from every corner of the country and bringing the culture of different parts of the country together.

Almost all States have cooperated with us in bringing the best in education to talented boys and girls from all sections especially the poorer, weaker and deprived sections. There is only one State that has not. It has, of course, a vested interest in the continuation of poverty in the curious belief that the core curricula should be built around alien ideologies. While that State continues to ensure poor education for the poor people, happily the rest of the country forges ahead. Operation Blackboard has been...*(Interruptions)*. If you agree, we will give some good schools to your State also.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Why don't you raise the number...

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Why only one Navodaya Vidyalaya in one district ? Why not all schools be Navodaya Vidyalayas ?

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : If you agree...

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : After 40 years of Independence there is only one school in a district. What is the meaning of this ?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down, You cannot do like this.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : Sir, after 40 years of Independence when we have found that the State Governments have not bothered to give good schools for the poor, we have had to step in, and give good schools to the poor. There are only one or two States where the State Governments are still refusing to give good schools to the poor. *(Interruptions)*

Now Operation Blackboard has been undertaken to assist State Governments in equipping primary schools. This is a State subject. Should we have to come in to do this ? But we are doing it because we are worried about the poor.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Education is in the Concurrent List.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : That is why we are giving it to you. The Centre can only provide supplementary assistance. The responsibility must be that of the States. When will the States take this responsibility seriously ?

SHRI R.L. BHATIA (Amritsar) : Sir, open a school for their education also !

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : Now over 200 Navodayas Vidyalaya have already been opened. More are in the offing. The single largest segment of boys and girls in Navodaya Vidyalayas come from the poorest sections of our society

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : How many students are there ?

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : The Navodaya Vidyalayas have established that the background of the students is overwhelmingly rural. Two things have been established : one that there is tremendous intelligence which was being lost because good schools were not available to these poor children. Second, that by losing this, the country was losing. It was losing one whole reservoir and the Navodaya Vidyalayas have pulled that reservoir out. For the first time, the children of the poorest people in the country have access to the best education that is available. It is by drawing on such a reservoir of excellence that our country will progress and develop faster and we will fight the vested interests which insist on denying good education to the poor. We will give good education to the poor.

Sir, one other area which has been of major interest to us is the uplift of women and giving women their full rights. During these years, we have legislated on a number of fronts to give women protection. We have legislated some very strong legislation, the type of which has never been legislated before in this House just to give women their rights.

We have given free schooling for girls in all States. We have worked out a detailed plan to assure women their full rights. A National Committee on Women,

which brings together distinguished women from different disciplines, is being set up to advise on the formulation and implementation of programmes for women.

Our country is growing younger.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Growing young !

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : It is true. The average age of our country—while some of us grow older and older and senile, the country is growing younger. Approximately 70 per cent of the country today is under 40 and the problems of our youth are very much a national priority. The biggest problem is employment. For employment, the first thing that was needed was a structural change in our education system. We have already started that process. We need to inculcate an ethos of enterprise, of initiative in our youth. We need to change attitudes. We need to make them proud of India and its heritage. We have greatly expanded the expenditure on our youth programmes and our sports activities and this will give us an improved quality of youth activities.

Sir, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes continue to suffer under social and economic pressures. To end their disabilities, we are promoting, at a higher level than ever before, programmes for the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes—welfare programmes development programmes—and ensuring them justice. We have made major structural improvements in revamping the SC/ST Commission and strengthening the hands of the Commissioner. I am closely monitoring the deployment of funds that have been earmarked for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

The minorities are an integral part of our many-faceted diversity, our composite heritage and our valued traditions. India cannot remain India if we lose any part of the totality of our culture. Some minorities have, on an average, done exceptionally well. Others, for various reasons, suffer specific handicaps and need special attention. The key to the resolution of the problems of the minorities is in the conscientious implementation of Indiraji's

15-point programme. We have greatly strengthened the monitoring apparatus for this programme. We will do all we can to ensure that the minorities play a role in national life, commensurate with the contribution that they have made and the contribution that they can make.

Sir, hon. Members are aware of General Secretary Gorbachev's initiative to withdraw Soviet troops from Afghanistan. We welcome his initiative. So do all those who seek a peaceful settlement. We hope that the talks in Geneva will be successful. We hope that the Geneva Accord will be signed before the 15th of March so that the withdrawal process on 15th May can start. We have been working since 1980 to help resolve the problem. Indiraji had talks with the Afghanistan Prime Minister. We have had many discussions at the Foreign Ministers' level. We have played a key role in the Non-aligned formulation to stop intervention and interference which is one of the key aspects of the discussions that are taking place today. I have had repeated discussions and talks with General Secretary Gorbachev and President Reagan beginning in May-June 1985. I have had a long discussion with President Najib when he was in India at the end of last year. And, in recognition of our constructive role, both the USA and the USSR have taken us into confidence in the resolution of this problem. Key Afghan personalities have appreciated our contribution. Some people have questioned the need for India's involvement in the solution of the problem in Afghanistan. We cannot remain indifferent. We have a vital stake in what is happening in Afghanistan. Afghanistan is in our neighbourhood. Afghanistan is an integral part of our region. The developments in Afghanistan have brought about the confrontation between the major powers in our region to our very doorstep. Now we have an opportunity to strengthen the forces of Non-alignment. It is for that reason that I invited the President of Pakistan to Delhi for a working visit. President Zia has not been able to come. He has said, because of his pre-occupations with political activity at home. At his suggestion, I have named our Foreign Secretary as my special

emissary. For stability in our region, India and Pakistan need to work together on this issue to find a solution. I wanted to talk to President Zia about this. In evolving a solution, we can work together to the benefit of each, for the good of all. I hope there will be opportunities soon for wide-ranging consultations.

In Sri Lanka, significant forward movement has taken place in recent days on the implementation of the Agreement. The Agreement secured justice for the Tamils and the unity and integrity of Sri Lanka. It secured our security interests and it secured Non-alignment in the region. President Jayewardene has reiterated a general amnesty for those who lay down arms. We have made definite progress towards the devolution of powers to Provincial Councils. President Jayewardene has made a commitment to holding elections towards the middle of this year. Elections to the North and the East will be to a single Provincial Council making a reality of the merger. Thus, the Tamils of Sri Lanka will have an opportunity of democratically choosing their own representatives to administer their affairs. The Tamils of Sri Lanka will have an opportunity to test the claims of different groups of Tamils to represent the Tamils. This should be determined through the ballot box.

(Interruptions)

SHRI N V N. SOMU : Innocent Tamils are being killed there. *(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down. No interruptions please. The hon. Member is not allowed.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : I agree entirely with the hon. Member. We are not for innocent Tamils getting killed. We will do everything to protect the innocent Tamils and we have done that.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : In fact, the very task of IPKF is to protect the innocent Tamils. *(Interruptions)*

****Not recorded.**

[Shri Rajiv Gandhi]

This will give an opportunity for the Tamils in Sri Lanka to see who really represents the Tamils and represents them through the ballot box, not through the barrel of a gun.

An encouraging indication or index of the return to normalcy is the return of the refugees. A steady stream of refugees has been going back to their homeland.

I must take this opportunity to pay the highest tribute to the gallantry of our soldiers in the IPKF for the discipline and courage with which they have carried out this delicate task. It is deplorable that anyone in this House should give credence to the malicious fabrications about the work of the IPKF.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : No interruptions please. Do not record.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: We are always in danger of getting too engrossed in the minutiae of development. Yes, statistics and indices are important but we must look to the larger vision of India. India has mattered in the world. We have led in the world of Ideas. Our major contribution has been to enduring values and standards, to the soul and the spirit of human kind. Our national task is to take India again to its rightful place to the front rank of human civilization. Development is an essential tool in this endeavour, but the real challenge is the response to what lies beyond mere development and mere growth. To that great task the nation is summoned in this 40th year of our independence.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wish to express my support to the motion of thanks to the President for his inspiring Address and urge the House to do likewise.

MR. SPEAKER : A number of amendments have been moved by Members to the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address. Shall I put all the amendments to the vote of the House together ?

***Not recorded.*

MANY HON. MEMBERS : Yes, yes.

MR. SPEAKER : All right.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Mr. Speaker, Sir, one submission to you. Under Rule 184 I have given a notice of a motion authorising you to set up a House Committee to enquire into the allegations made by the former President of India against sections of the Cabinet as well as the opposition. Please consider that.

MK. SPEAKER : I shall now put all the amendments moved to the Motion of Thanks together.

*All the amendments were put and
negatived.*

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :
"That an Address be presented to the President in the following terms :

'That the Members of Lok Sabha assembled in this Session are deeply grateful to the President for the Address which he has been pleased to deliver to both Houses of Parliament assembled together on the 22nd February, 1988'."

The motion was adopted.

16-40 hrs

AUTHORISED TRANSLATIONS
(CENTRAL LAWS) AMENDMENT
BILL—Contd.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Chintamani Panigrahi on the 23rd February, 1988, namely :—

"That the Bill to amend the Authorised Translations (Central Laws) Act, 1973, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Shri Saiffudin Soz : Absent.

Shri G.M. Banatwalla.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, the mover of the Motion of Thanks has to reply. Has he surrendered even that to the Prime Minister ?

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : The Prime Minister intervenes; the reply is given by the mover.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : The Prime Minister was only intervening. He was not replying. The mover has to reply. But he is sitting quietly. Does he not want to take this opportunity to say something ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, he can atleast say. "I confirm everything that the Prime Minister has said."

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : Sir, I do not know what Prof. Dandavate is speaking about.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, he is a former Speaker but I think he has forgotten the conventions- The Prime Minister intervenes and the mover always replied,

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT : This again shows the poverty of his knowledge. I am surprised at what Prof. Dandavate is saying. Nowhere has the mover of the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address ever replied. It is never done. You know it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : The mover has a right. He may surrender it. They are always surrendering to the Prime Minister.

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT : No, it has never been done.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN SOZ : What is your ruling ?

MR. SPEAKER : My ruling is that Shri Banatwalla has the floor of the House.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Of course, we must thank you for this.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Bill namely the Authorised Translation Amendment Bill. Due credit must go to Government for having come forward with this Bill to provide for the translation of our Central laws. I congratulate the Government and I am happy that it has come forward with a Bill which is of very vital importance.

Sir, the laws affect our people and indeed there can be no denying of the fact that when laws affect people, they must be available in the language spoken by the people. That is the healthy principle on which the Government has come forward with the Bill. I congratulate the Government. The principle is very healthy. It gives vigour and vitality to democracy. The vigour and vitality of democracy lies in the fact that we approve here must be available to the people in the language in which they speak. That is the way in which the involvement of the people can be had in our democratic process and in our national life.

16.44 hrs

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE *in the Chair*]

Sir, my only complaint is that the Bill is a little half-hearted measure. It is based on a very healthy principle but it does not go all the way to translate the principle into practice thoroughly and completely. The aims and objects say and I quote "there has been a general demand for an authoritative text of Central Act." Indeed that is correct. But the question is whether the provisions of this Bill fully meet the demand. The point that I am making is that the provisions of the Bill are not adequate enough to compel the Government to translate all the Central laws in the various languages that are mentioned in

[Shri G.M. Banatwalla]

the Schedule. Indeed the translation of a Central Act or an order etc., published under the authority of the President shall be deemed to be the authorised translation.

So far so good. But then, read all the provisions and you will find that there is no provision that requires preparation and publication of these translations. If the translations are published, they would be an authoritative text. It is good enough. But there is no compulsion on the Central Government to publish the laws in all the languages mentioned in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution. Such translations as may be published by the Government will be the authoritative text. But the Government may or may not come forward to publish translation of all Central laws and in all the languages mentioned in the Eighth Schedule of the constitution. That is the major defect. The Bill is in the right direction. No doubt about it. Due credit to the Government for that. But as I said, it does not go all the way. It is absolutely necessary for people to have translations in the language they speak. The provisions of the Bill therefore must have made it compulsory for the Government that all laws passed here must be published in all the languages mentioned in the Constitution. There is no such compulsion. To that extent the Bill is defective, I say. Therefore, I have also given notice of an Amendment which I shall be bringing at the appropriate stage. Whether it is the Commissioner of Linguistic Minorities, whether it is Minorities Commission, whether it is even the Sarkaria Commission, they have all stressed the need for orders, instructions, laws in the various languages which people speak. I may here for an analogy quote from the report of the Sarkaria Commission on Centre-State relations. It says at page 526, para 20.1, 20 "The work of the Government which involves or affects the local people obviously must be carried on in the local language. This is even more important in a Welfare State. It is necessary that all the forms, applications, letters, Bills, notices, etc. are available in the local language as well as in the official language. This has a particular relevance

to the various Department of the Union Government as, of ten this important aspect is lost sight of in a bid to bring about a mindless uniformity. It is equally relevant in the case of State Governments also."

Similarly, in the same spirit authoritative texts of Central laws must be made available in all the languages mentioned in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution. It must be the statutory responsibility of the Government to so publish the translation of all laws.

I must here strike another note of caution, i.e. with respect to Urdu. Urdu, unfortunately, is not the official language of any State. Therefore, it suffers. I am not referring to the State of Jammu and Kashmir which has a special position, but apart from that, in no other State, Urdu is an official language and, therefore, it is bound to suffer. The publication of Central laws also in Urdu is bound to suffer. Moreover, Government is relying on one aspect, and that aspect is that these translations will enable the authoritative texts of Central Acts etc. to be quoted in courts of law. You are therefore, confining yourself to the working in courts of law, and to see that authoritative text in various languages are available, and can be quoted in courts of law. If you confine yourself only to the working of courts of law, then I am afraid a grave injustice will come to Urdu, and I am afraid Urdu, though mentioned in the 8th Schedule of the Constitution, may get neglected, if this narrow objective alone is maintained. The objective has to be a wider one, that the translations should be available not only for being quoted in courts of law as authoritative texts, but also to secure the involvement of the people. The people have a right to understand authoritatively the various provisions of the law. I, therefore, say that it is not sufficient only to provide that if the laws are published in languages other than Hindi and English, then those laws shall be considered to be incorporating authoritative texts. Mentioning this is not sufficient. You have also to place a statutory responsibility upon the Government to see that laws, translations of all laws are published in all the languages mentioned in the Constitution. That statutory responsibility is not

so placed in the Bill. Therefore, I say that while the Bill is in the right direction, for which every congratulation and every credit is extended to the Government, it is inadequate, it is inadequate in the light of the various recommendations of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities. It is inadequate in the light of the recommendations made, in the spirit of the recommendations made by the present Sarkaria Commission on Centre-State relations. I, therefore, urge on the Government that when I rise to move my amendment, that said amendment should be accepted by the Government, and Government must cheerfully accept the responsibility to provide to the people of our country the Central laws, the authoritative texts of the Central laws in all the languages which they speak.

With these words, I thank you.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support this Bill—Authorised Translations (Central laws) Amendment Bill. This is a very simple and innocuous Bill with a lot of significance behind it. There is no controversy absolutely about this Bill. In fact, it should have come much earlier; it is very late; of course, better late than never.

With this enactment made, now authoritative translations of the different central laws could be used in different courts. While supporting this Bill, I do not have much to speak. A lot has been said on this Bill and only few observations I would like to make and seek clarifications from the hon. Minister.

Admittedly thanks to the vision of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the first Prime Minister and the chief architect of modern India that in a country like India, a multilingual country, where language poses a threat even to the integrity sometimes, it used to pose, he very rightly adopted a three-language formula, which has been pursued and should be vigorously pursued. English, as all of us know, is the international language. Hindi is the national language and promotion of regional languages. In this background in India, we have to create a climate where all these languages can remain and promote

themselves in a very peaceful atmosphere, peaceful coexistence; peaceful coexistence of all these languages is a must in a country like India; and in that background, somewhere, some vested interests want to promote or pursue their policy of hatred towards certain languages, Hindi, etc.; that has to be given up. Politics should be kept above languages; languages should not be brought into this narrow political arena because a language has got a lot to do with our unity and integrity.

The attention that ought to have been given to the promotion of regional languages has not yet been given. I would request the hon. Minister that adequate attention should be given to the promotion, to the advancement of regional languages; and under that, we will prominently bring this matter of translation of different laws in different languages. It is only in a few States like Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Bihar that a regional language is used in subordinate courts, even in High Courts. But elsewhere, even the Hindi speaking States, it is yet to be used. Further I find that there may be a problem and I would like to seek clarification from the hon Minister. As you know, in different High Courts, we have judges from outside the State, who obviously do not process any knowledge of the language of the soil. Therefore, they may not be able to understand language or interpretation that the lawyers may be advancing or even sometimes a party may be advancing. Whether the government would like to continue with the policy of inducting or having judges from outside the State in the High Courts, particularly, so far as the Chief Justice is concerned. The tendency is, the approach is, the policy is to fill up that highest post by a judge brought in from outside the State.

17.00 hrs

Again, there are so many laws, acts, etc., and so many new laws are also being enacted. So, how long will the work of translating them take? For instance, what is our experience about the translation of the Constitution itself? The translation of the Constitution itself, the progress in that regard, has been very very slow. And if that is the speed with which the translation of central laws into regional languages

[Shri Sriballav Panigrahi]

is to be taken up, it will take quite a long period, and the objective underlying this Bill and also the general expectation of the masses, of the common people, will be defeated. Therefore, there has to be a greater urgency in the implementation part of it. It would also require some agencies to be built up and also more financial expenditure

I would like to know what will be the agency for such translation. If it is the Central Government alone, I, am afraid that the urgency may be realised and delay will not be overcome. If it is entrusted to the State Governments also, then I think this can be expedited. Of course, then financial support will have to be provided to the State Governments.

At the same time, I would like to point out, that there are allegations. I have heard many members. They have been giving their opinion. There is a sense of neglect among the people in certain States about their language etc., and in a country of India's dimensions and complexity of the problem, I think steps should be taken to see that no such reasonable doubt is there, or is going to be created in the minds of the people.

I do not like to take more time. This is a very good Bill. We were really expecting this since long to come, but not only that. After being enacted it should not be kept in the cupboard of the Central Secretariat, but it should really be implemented in its true letter and spirit, as given in the Bill.

At the same time there is another problem. Of course, it is not strictly relevant to this Bill, or to the Home Ministry but it will go a long way—it may concern the Human Resources Ministry—if an Institute of Translation Studies, or an Institute of Translation is established with branches at different places, at least with regional headquarters at different regions. There can be branches with an apex organisation. In these translation studies, not only these laws, but at the same time good works of different literatures, from good literatures of Oriya, Bengali, Gujarati, or Kannada, of any

language may be translated, good and rare writings: they may be translated into different languages. That will also be laudable and that will strengthen the much needed unity and integrity of India.

With these words, I give full support to this Bill and I request the hon. Minister to clarify some of the points I have raised and to strengthen the system, and also to see that the intended purpose is achieved as quickly as possible.

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU (Madras North): Mr. Chairman, after 40 years of independence now only the Central Government is thinking of regional languages. The Constitution of India is the basis of all the Acts and Ordinances. But the Constitution of India is not translated into the regional languages. It has got an official translation only in Hindi.

Till now the regional languages are being neglected by the Central Government. So, I request the hon. Minister to translate the Constitution also in the regional languages, including my mother tongue, Tamil.

Illiteracy in this country is growing fast. You can utilise the amount spent for Hindi to wipe out illiteracy in regional languages. I am a Member of Parliament here but I cannot raise a question in my mother tongue, that is, Tamil. Equally, other Members also cannot raise questions in regional languages. Either I have to ask the question in English or in Hindi. My mother tongue is represented by nearly six crores of people, but I cannot raise a question in Tamil. That is the pitiable situation of mine. So, when the Central Acts and the Ordinances issued by the President are going to be translated in regional languages, I request, through you, to the Government that simultaneous translation should be made in regional languages and the Members should be allowed to raise questions and to take part in the debates in their mother tongue. This will make the debate more lively, and useful thought can be given to the functioning of better democracy.

Our DMK Party is for the unity of India, not for the uniformity. But under the name 'India', the Hindi zealots are

trying to create a 'Hindia'. I stand for 'India', not for 'Hindi'. As a fervent supporter of Indian unity, I want to enlighten the Hindi zealots. I quote from a historical book :

"What is India ? There is no such country, and this is the first and the most essential fact about India that can be learnt. India is a name which we give to a region, including a magnitude of different countries. The difference of the countries of Europe are undoubtedly smaller than those between the countries of India. Scotland is more like Spain than Bengal is like Punjab. There are no countries in civilised Europe in which people differ so much as the Bengali differs for the Sikh, and the language of Bengal is as unintelligible in Lahore as would be in London."

This I have quoted from Sir John Strachey. So, Sir, such was the condition before the common name India came into being. That is why I say that regional languages should be given more credence and importance. Not only that, our former Ambassador to Moscow, Mr. K.P.S. Menon, has stated in his book 'Memories And Musings'. I quote from page 20 of his book :

"Stalin asked whether Hindu—he said Hindu, not Hindi—was our national language. I said, 'Yes, Hindi was the language of the majority people of India.' 'What was the common language before Independence ?' asked Stalin. I said that a language called Hindustani had been evolving itself as the language of the people of both Hindus and of Muslims, but after partition Hindi was becoming highly Sanskritised and Hindustani or Urdu was becoming highly Persianised. It was taking a large number of words from Persian and Arabic."

Then what Mr. Stalin said to have replied to Dr. K.P.S. Menon was "it cannot be a real people's language". This is what the former Soviet Union Premier, Mr. Stalin,

said. Why I am quoting this here is that the Central Government should respect the feelings of the non-Hindi speaking people and act accordingly.

Sir, whenever Mahatma Gandhi wrote letters to Rajaji, he used to write in English. Once it struck to Mahatma Gandhi. He wrote a letter to Rajaji in Hindi. Rajaji was taken aback. He immediately wrote a reply to Mahatma Gandhi in Tamil. From then onwards, Mahatma Gandhi did not write to Rajaji in Hindi. He wrote letters only in English. So while Rajaji was essential to correct Mahatma Gandhi, the D.M.K. is more essential to correct Rajiv Gandhi. I want to emphasise this point here, Sir,

Sir, not only that. The step-motherly treatment of the Central Government towards regional languages should be immediately given up. What Mahatma Gandhi, our political mentor and Father of the Nation, told about Tamil is this and I quote him here :

"What the Tamils have done in the freedom struggle no other Indian community has done. Therefore, to show my gratitude to them, I have decided to study the Tamil language and it is a sweet and interesting language. Tamils in their midst have great poets and scholars."

Even now, there are great poets and scholars there. I further quote him :

"If there is one nation in India, those who reside outside Madras Presidency must know Tamil."

Sir, here Madras Presidency means that in those days it covered the four States of Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Karnataka, I would like to ask the Government whether they are the true followers of Mahatma Gandhi. I would request them to follow the advice of Mahatma Gandhi. Thank you.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA (Bala-sore) ; Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am very very grateful to you for giving me the opport-

[Shri Chintamani Jena]

unity to speak a few words on this very useful Bill which has been brought forward by our hon. Minister of State of Home Affairs. I am specially grateful to him because he being the former opposition leader of the State Assembly of my own State, has been able to pilot this useful Bill in this House. Sir, I would now like to speak in my own mother tongue. I have already informed the Secretariat about this so that they may kindly make arrangements for interpretation of my speech in English.

*Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Authorised Translation (Central Laws) Amendment Bill. While speaking on this Bill I feel proud that the hon. Minister who is piloting the Bill belongs to my State. Sir, since last 40 years the people living in different parts of the country have been demanding the translation of Central laws in regional languages. I am grateful to our hon. Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi who responded quickly to this genuine demand and the Bill has been introduced in this House. This Bill will go a long way in the fulfilment of the desires of the people. Now the Central laws will be translated in all the languages mentioned in the 8th Schedule of the Constitution. The common men who do not know English can read the translated version of Central laws. Many hon. Members have taken part in the discussion. They have given some valuable suggestions. I do not want to take much time of the House. I would only like to seek some clarifications and also would like to give some suggestions. I hope the hon. Minister will pay proper attention to my suggestion and will take all possible steps to implement them.

Sir, this is a simple but very useful Bill. It has received support from all sections of the House. I hope the hon. Minister will take note of the spirit of the Members and see personally that the translation work is expedited. In fact, the Bills are always good, but the implementation takes a lot of time due to constraint of resources or some reasons or the other. In the case of the present Bill, the transla-

tion work should not be delayed for these reasons. Therefore, I would like to have a specific reply from the hon. Minister in this regard. I hope while replying to the debate he will specify a date by which the translation of Central laws would be completed. I want to know the date, because people are anxiously waiting to see the translation of Central Laws in their languages. An hon. Member was saying that many problems may arise while doing that translation work. These may be constraint of resources, man power and other factors which may delay the translation work. Moreover if the translators do not have sufficient knowledge, the translation may not satisfy the people for whom it will be done. The lawyers in the court may make different interpretation of laws. Therefore, proper emphasis should be given in selecting the translators. The translation should be correct and simple. The common men must follow the language in which it would be translated. So this aspect should also be looked into. In this context I would like to say as it is said in Oriya language—It should be done, It will be done and it is going to be done. The purpose of my state is that the Central laws may to be translated in regional languages. The Bill seeks to achieve that objective. Therefore, the translation work should not be delayed. While doing different works it is commonly said by some people that it may be done, while some other people say it should be done and the Govt. say that it shall be done. I hope in the case of translating the Central laws the Govt. should see to it that it is done expeditiously. In order to expedite the translation work the Central Govt. should consult the concerned State Govts. Proper co-ordination should be maintained between the Central and the concerned State Govt. departments in the matter of selecting the translators and adopting the level of translation. It should be followed by the people even by those who do not know English.

Sir, I shall be failing in my duty if I do not say about late Pt. Utkalmani Gopabandhu Dash. Gopabandhu is remembered and respected by every Oriya speaking person. He has always said that "the promotion of regional language is very necessary in order to promote national integration". Therefore the promotion of

*The speech was originally delivered in Oriya

regional languages is very necessary. When we go to different States we find one common thing. The people of these regions want that their language should get due respect at the national level. They want that their languages should be promoted properly. The Constitution should be translated in every language. There are some fine languages like Manipuri etc. Some languages/dialects spoken by some people have not been included in the 8th Schedule of the Constitution. As those people have been demanding due recognition being given to their languages, they should be included in the 8th Schedule of the Constitution and the Central Laws should be translated in these languages also. I do not mean to say that the translation of Central laws in regional languages should be held up till those languages are included in the 8th Schedule of the Constitution. Rather I would like to urge upon the Govt. that all the provisions made in the Bill should be implemented expeditiously.

Then I would like to say that the translation should be correct and understandable. Why I would like to say this is that some translations have been done in my language Oriya. Some high sounding words have been used in those translation. If some one reads the translation work he cannot say it is in Oriya language. So while translating the Central laws this aspect should also be looked into. Then Sir, I would request the hon. Minister to say in his reply regarding the allocation made in the Central Budget for implementing the translation work in different regional languages.

Sir, an hon. Member alleged in his speech that the Central Govt. is showing step motherly attitude towards Tamil language. I take strong objection to it. I would like to tell him that our Govt. has always been showing equal respect to every regional language. He may not be knowing that if a Member wants to put supplementaries in regional language he is allowed to do so in Upper House. This provision is also here in Lok Sabha. He should not be under the impression that if he puts a question in Tamil, he will not get reply from the hon. Minister. Perhaps he does not know that the translation facility is available in the both House of Parliament.

Sir, a word about Sanskrit language. the central laws are not going to translate in Sanskrit. But every possible step should be taken to promote this language. I would like to say so, because Sanskrit is the mother of every other languages. But it is regrettable that the promotion of Sanskrit language has not received proper attention from the Govt. of India. I say this from my own experience. A Sanskrit University has been established in Orissa, but the Sanskrit teachers are very much neglected there. Adequate step has not been taken to promote Sanskrit language. Since the hon. Minister comes from Orissa he must be aware of these facts. Moreover, he is incharge of different languages including Sanskrit. So I hope he will look into the Problems of Sanskrit teachers and take immediate steps to help them.

Lastly, Sir, I would like to say something about Hindi. We have accepted this language as our national language. The aim of doing so is to promote national integration. Despite that I would like to say that the promotion of Hindi language has not received due attention in non-Hindi speaking States as it should have been paid. The Hindi teachers are appointed in the non-Hindi speaking States under the Centrally scheme. But they are not getting pay for years together. The grant from Central Govt. do not reach to the States in time. As a result of that the Hindi teachers are facing a great difficulty. The hon. Minister is perhaps aware of this fact as the Hindi teachers working different high schools in his constituency are facing the same problem, Hindi teachers working in Orissa do not have service security. Sometimes it is said that their pay is sanctioned from out of Plan Scheme and sometimes it is said that they will get it from non-Plan scheme. This point may not be related to the Bill, but it comes under his Ministry. So he should look into this matter, Sir, I have already said about the translation. The translation Bureau should be set up in different states. If both the translation and publication works are done daily the works cannot make much progress. It may prolong even till the end of the 8th or 9th Plan period. Therefore, translation and publication Centre should be set up in different

[Shri Chintamani Jena]

States. Lastly, I would like to refer to the speech made by an hon. Member, He gave the definition of India and Hindia. I would like to make it very clear that these definitions have not been given by the Congress Govt. I do not want to go into any controversy, because it will take a long time. So long the Congress Govt. was in power it has always worked for the national integration. The Congress Govt. under the leadership of Shri Rajiv Gandhi has been paying proper attention for the promotion of all the languages spoken in all over India. Both at the national and international level it has stood firmly for the unity and integrity of this great country. When the Opposition was in power it has never worked for the preservation of the country's golden tradition and culture as it is being done by Shri Rajiv Gandhi. Every body is aware of this fact. Therefore it is not proper to make any allegation regarding turning India into Hindia. I wholeheartedly support the Bill and thank you very much to take part in the discussion.

[Translation]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora) : Sir, this is a very small Bill having a vital objective. There are numerous Central laws in our country about which the people, for whom they are meant, have no knowledge. I think that it is not sufficient to merely enact laws. To make the people concerned aware of these laws is also very necessary. It would be so nice to provide this knowledge to the concerned people in their own language in which they are well-versed. Rendering authentic translation of existing laws in all the regional languages is in itself a gigantic task. In my view, this work should not only be taken up but should be completed as early as possible.

Some hon. Members have said that if in a country like India where several languages are spoken, the law is translated only in one language, then it gives rise to a kind of jealousy among the people. I also agree with them. If we translate any Central law into Hindi, as was done in the case of the Constitution recently, this facility should be made available in regional

language also, besides Hindi. These laws should be translated in all the languages recognised by the Constitution. It will create a sense of satisfaction among the people and they will feel that this language is being given the same importance as is given to any other language. Language has always been a sentimental thing for human beings. Besides economic and other interests, our sentiments are closely related with language. So, I would like to request the Home Minister that efforts should be made to provide knowledge about the Constitution and other laws in local as well as regional languages.

This work requires both money and expert translators. At present, the Translation Bureau is no much handicapped that it appears that it has been set up merely to fulfil the constitutional obligation. There is need to strengthen this Bureau. If some documents are sent to the Translation Bureau for translation by any Ministry, the work relating to translation remains pending for months. It causes heavy loss besides creating a feeling of resentment among the people. I would like to urge the hon. Home Minister—and that is why I sought the permission of the Chair to speak—to strengthen the Translation Bureau. Linguists of more and more languages should be employed in it and the maximum possible resources should be made available to it so that it could accomplish its task properly and we are able to complete the gigantic work, which we are going to take up. The Hon. Home Minister should certainly make arrangements for this purpose.

SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH (Chapra) : Sir, I welcome this Bill because it is a very good beginning. But our past experience in this regard has not been a very happy one. I wish to draw the attention of the Government to that experience also. This Bill should have been brought forward immediately after the Independence and English language should have been removed straightway thereby paving the way for the official language Hindi and other regional languages to replace English in official work. After Independence, Gandhiji had also hinted towards it by saying "Tell the world that Gandhi does not know English". He had said that he

opposed English because there was English mentality in it and it represented a culture which distorted our own culture. There was another great man named Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia who fought for the development of national language and other regional languages throughout his life. Gandhiji and Dr. Lohia knew that the language was closely related with human blood and mother's womb. Therefore, it is natural that a person learns any subject matter very quickly and easily in his own language. No individual can learn any subject matter so quickly and easily in any other language as he can do in his own language. Therefore, it is necessary that general public of our country should awaken and learn the subject-matter quickly and easily so that they can understand what the country is, how the country is to be developed and how the unity and integrity of the country is to be safeguarded. Therefore, it is necessary that the official work in Government offices as well as in public sector undertakings is done in regional languages so that our own languages could occupy a dominant position and the dominance of a foreign language could be ended. I wish to urge the Government to ponder over the idea of getting the Central Acts translated in all those languages which are spoken in our country besides the ones which are included in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution of India. If the Government wants the country to develop speedily, if it wants the unity and integrity of the country to remain intact, then the Government should also make efforts to increase awareness among people and should also take steps to ensure that information on various subjects is made available to the masses easily and quickly. I doubt whether same earnestness will be shown in implementing this law as is being shown in the presentation of the Bill. The reason is that in spite of the laws in regard to the national language, English continues to dominate. Today I read in the newspaper that the students of I.T.I. are sitting on *dharna* in front of Shastri Bhawan, where the offices of the Ministry of Human Resource Development are located, because even after 40 years of independence, the examination for admission to I.T.I. is held in

English only. The question papers are set in English and the students are supposed to answer them in English. Right now a conspiracy is going on in the country through which the people knowing English want to perpetuate their control over the trade and the administration of the country. According to the survey reports, 90 per cent of the students studying in I.T.I. have been found to have studied through English medium. On the one hand, the children of the rich study in English medium schools and on the other hand, the children of common man study in Hindi medium schools or regional language schools. But the work in Government offices is being done in English only. This means that only the children of the rich stand chance to participate in the running of Government and trade in the country. Therefore, I caution the Government that this conspiracy should be thwarted with a heavy hand. A little while ago, an hon. Member was saying, and this has been a common complaint also, that Hindi which developed in the post-independence era was Sanskritised Hindi and Urdu was dominated by Arabic and Persian words. I strongly oppose this. Translation in Hindi should be intelligible and simple. The words of other languages, which have become common, for example, station, should be used as it is in translation from one language to another. But see what kind of translation we come across now-a-days. Station was translated into Hindi as 'Vasteya Sapath Vishramalaya'. Similarly translation of Ambulance which carries patients has been rendered as Rugna Vahika. The people doing such kind of translation do not want Hindi to develop and spread across the country. Everyday, we see the increasing use of English. Excuse me, even in this august House, the people knowing Hindi also try to speak in English. The people knowing regional languages also speak in English on the pretext of not getting adequate coverage in the media. If this is so, then they too are requested to avoid all such things.

17.38 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

If the people knowing Hindi start speaking in Hindi, people knowing Tamil start speaking in Tamil, the people know-

[Shri Ram Bahadur Singh]

ing Urdu start speaking in Urdu, then ultimately all these media people will have to listen to us seriously.

Another question which is often raised is that national language Hindi is not rich, it is poor. As long as people do not talk in a language, even the most rich language will become poor with the passage of time. Utencil shines on cleansing and if it is not cleansed, algae deposits on it. The same is true of a language. Through usage even a poor language gets enriched and in the absence of usage, even a rich language becomes poor. Thousands of rules and codes are required to be translated into Hindi, but due to shortage of staff, this is not taking place. For this, an excuse is given that there is paucity of staff in the Bureau/Directorate which undertake translation work and that there is a ban on fresh recruitment. When the people making appointments and imposing ban are the same, then why such hindrances are not removed. On the one hand, they do not remove such hindrances and on the other, they bring forward Bills in Parliament just to show the people that steps are being taken to promote and develop all the national languages including the ones included in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution. Now the time has come when no one will believe them.

Therefore, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the past experience and request that it should learn lessons from them so as to promote and develop not only the national language—Hindi, but all those languages which are included in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution. With these words, I support this Bill.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTA MANIPANIGRAHI): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I am extremely grateful to all my colleagues in this august House who have given their unanimous support to such an innocuous and a very simple Bill like this which has been introduced in this House. I am also

happy that all our friends—Shri Krishna Iyer, Prof. Soz, Shri Banatwalla, Shri Sriballav Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani Jena, Shri Ram Bahadur Singh, Shri Harish Rawat and Shri Somu—have given very good suggestions while appreciating this endeavour of our Government to help the regional languages so that they can get the authorised text of all the Central Laws and Acts.

It is with a very simple and a limited objective that this Bill has been introduced. The purpose of introducing this Bill is to make available the authorised text of the Acts enacted by the Central Government. At present there is a provision in the Official Language Act 1963 for providing authorised Hindi text of Central Acts; but there is no provision for making available such authorised texts in other languages besides Hindi which are in the 8th Schedule. That is why the translation of these Acts cannot be quoted in the Subordinate Courts located in various parts of the country even where the proceedings in the regional languages have been permitted, because only an authorised text must be quoted. We had to take recourse to English text alone when this Bill was not there. But, as almost all the Members have pointed out it is not befitting our national dignity and honour that we shall depend for years to come for everything on English. It is, therefore, imperative that the authorised text of the Acts enacted by the Central Government are available in all the languages mentioned in the 8th Schedule of the Constitution.

After enactment of this Bill, the President will be able to issue authorised text of the Central Acts under his authority. At present, the arrangement for the authorised translation of Central Acts exists with the Legislative Department of the Ministry of Law and Justice of the Government of India. The authorised translation and authentic texts as well are issued under the authority of the President. That is why, it would be in the fitness of things that this work is taken up by the Central Government at this stage. But there is no bar if the State Governments also get the translation of the Laws done.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji): When the texts are published—of course;

they are not available now—and if the texts of the Acts and the Rules framed under the Act are made available in one volume, it would be very helpful.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI :

That is a different thing. We have to think over whether the authorised texts will be in one volume or in different volumes.

Some hon. Members suggested that supposing it is done only here at Delhi then it may take lot of time. If the expertise is available with the State Government and the State Government can train people there in the methodology and technique of translation we can take their help also and translation can be done there.

Some hon. Members said that step-motherly attitude is being shown to the development of regional languages. It has been said in the House many a time and by the Prime Minister also that there is no discrimination so far as development of the regional languages is concerned because every language is an official language of the State. Though Hindi is the official language of the nation, Oriya is the official language of Orissa and Tamil is the official language of Tamil Nadu. Though they are in the Eighth Schedule yet they are official languages of the States. Therefore, there cannot be any discrimination or step-motherly attitude.

Last time I pointed out that so far as development of State official languages are concerned we are giving more funds. In the Sixth Plan we had allotted for the development of regional languages Rs. 10.83 crores and in the Seventh Plan the allotment has gone upto Rs. 11.04 crores. As regards Hindi in the Sixth Plan it was Rs. 5.68 crores and in the Seventh Plan it has been increased to Rs. 8.85 crores. The development of official languages of the States is not with the Home Ministry. This aspect is with Human Resources Development Ministry and we will forward again the suggestion given by the hon. Members to that Ministry so that they may think of giving more funds to the development of regional languages. The regional languages are very very developed languages. Nobody can say Tamil or Kannad is not a developed language. We are proud of those languages. We hope

that more and more funds would be given to them.

The purpose of introducing this Bill is very limited. In the States where Central Acts are used in the courts of law and education of law is imparted through the medium of regional language the availability of authoritative text in regional language would be more useful to them. Several members have raised the question of development of regional languages and there we are doing our best.

As regards arrangements of translation of official documents, the Central Translation Bureau of the Government of India takes up the translation of manuals, codes, related forms, etc. of Central Government only. Some hon. Members wanted to know the strength of this Translation Bureau and the work of translation is that is going on. At present the annual translation capacity of the Bureau is 46,000 standard pages but every year more material for translation is accumulated in the Bureau than its annual capacity permits. Because more and more we are going in for development of Hindi and also regional languages. A scheme is under consideration for disposing of this backlog within a period of three years. New translation training centres have been set-up in Bombay, Bangalore and Calcutta under Plan schemes to train the employees of the Central Government engaged in the day-to-day work. A training centre has already been functioning in Delhi itself. In addition to this, the Central Translation Bureau conducts condensed courses of translation in various cities of the country as required.

Some friends suggested that the language should be very simple. The policy of the Government is to use simple language and easy words in official work and also adopt technical and scientific terms in their original form to the extent possible. Even then certain translations might also be difficult because we may use some words which we are not used to. But during the course of years, we will get used to these words. Then, these will be very common words. The difficulty will not arise after sometime. But we shall try to make it as simple as possible.

Sir, we have also given incentive schemes. It is being run in Central

[Shri Chintamani Panigrahi]

Government offices for working arrangements. Shri Ram Bahadur Singh pointed out that we are not encouraging them. They have been introduced for training of Hindi language, Hindi typing and Hindi stenography.

So far as use of electronic equipment in Central Government offices is concerned, it is emphasised that only bilingual equipment, computers and word processors, should be purchased. A direction has been given so that gradually it can be English and Hindi at the same format to enable us to use whichever language we want whether it is English or Hindi. Instructions have been issued in this regard and its implementation is being monitored. Teleprinter in bilingual form is expected to become available very shortly. Hindustan Teleprinters Limited a Government of India undertaking, is manufacturing some teleprinters in collaboration with a French company.

Some hon Members have also suggested inclusion of some other languages in the Eighth Schedule. As I said earlier, including a language in the Eighth Schedule does not mean that once it is included in that Schedule, it will be improved. You see we have included certain languages. But it is not that because a language is not included in Eighth Schedule should not be given and funds for its improvement or for development Manipuri language is not included in the Eighth Schedule. But we are giving assistance for development of Manipuri language and publishing their literature. Similarly it is for other languages. The present Bill, as hon. Members have said, is an important step towards ensuring a proper place for the regional languages in the field of law. In the winter session, the Parliament passed an amendment for Authoritative text of constitution in Hindi

Some friends mentioned about this. I think we have none it So far as other languages are concerned. the translated texts of the Constitution of India are available in all the languages mentioned in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution except in Tamil, Kashmiri and Sindhi. I hope the friends from Tamil Nadu would try. It is hoped that translation in Sindhi will

be available shortly, followed by translation in Kashmiri. The translation in Tamil text of the Consitution was done but it could not be finalised due to the fact that concurrence by the State Government is awaited For the last 4-5 years, we are awaiting. I hope Mr. Somu will go and tell them to expedite it. The translations in the regional languages would be done expeditiously.

Some frinds asked whether money is available for implementing the provisions of this Bill. I think the resource constraint is not likely to come in the way of getting translation in all the regional languages.

We pay honorarium also to those friends whose help is considered necessary. Honoraria are paid to them for translation work. Therefore, there would be no difficult in this.

Mr. Banatwalla raised a very important point. It gave weight to our views. I would just like to mention here only one thing that there is no difference between our objective and what Mr. Banatwalla has pointed out. I have read the whole thing again and again. But there is no difference except one thing that Mr. Banatwalla, out of his sincerity and devotion while welcoming this Bill, said that there should be some kind of an element of compulsion. That's what I could understand. So, there is no fundamental difference between your amendment and the Bill presented by us. The difference is only that some sort of compulsion is indicated on the President that he should publish the authoritative texts of all Central legislations in languages other than Hindi, mentioned in the Eighth Schedule and it should be compulsory. If you can read the whole thing, the whole aim and object is that we should see expeditiously that all the Central laws and acts are translated in all the said official languages. So, it is a kind of interest compulsion. It is inherent in the whole thing. I hope, Mr. Banatwalla will not Press for his amendment. No doubt we appreciate his sincerity and we appreciate his suggestions. I hope that we will make all efforts and we shall satisfy Mr. Banatwalla's desire that there should be some kind of com-

pulsions in expediting the translations into the official languages of the country. Therefore, I may ask Mr. Banatwalla to withdraw his amendment. I thank all the hon. Members who have participated in the debate. I am extremely grateful that this Bill has got unanimous support. I commend this Bill to the House to be passed.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill to amend the Authorised Translations (Central Laws) Act, 1973, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now, the House will take up Clause by Clause consideration of the Bill. The question is :

"That Clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

Clause 4 (Amendment of Section 2)

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA ; I beg to move :

Page 1,—

for clause 4, substitute—

'4. For Section 2 of the principal Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely :—

"2. (1) The President shall cause to be published under his authority a translation in every language (other than Hindi) specified in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution,—

(a) of any Central Act or of any Ordinance promulgated by the President ; or

(b) of any order, rule, regulation or bye-law issued under the Consti-

tution or under any Central Act.

(2) The translation published under this section shall be deemed to be, for all purposes, the authoritative text in such language."(1)

Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I move the amendment. Shri Panigrahi is a very competent Minister. You see how he couched the whole thing and we all agree. I agree with the Government that they are also very sincere in seeing that the authoritative texts are made available in all the languages that are mentioned in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution. I appreciate his assurance that he has given that every effort will be made to see that these translations and these authoritative texts are made available. My only appeal to him is that those very sentiments and these very ideas should be unequivocally translated into the language of the Bill. Where is the difference? We both agree. Let us have a language of the Bill which really brings out what we agree without leaving any scope for any sort of interpretation later on. I have a little apprehension not on the part of the hon. Minister but I do have an apprehension. The whole importance and the stress is now being shifted from authorised translations to authorised texts. We must understand the implications and the consequences of this shift in the importance and in the stress. Now the objective is also limited. It is mentioned in the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Bill and it is also reiterated very faithfully by the hon. Minister. The objective of this shift in the emphasis from having authorised translations to having authoritative texts is that these texts should be available to be quoted in Courts of Law, in States where those languages are official languages. In other words, the Centre will now be primarily concerned in making authorised texts those languages which are Court languages in some States or the other I am afraid Urdu may suffer. Urdu is not the official language anywhere, leave apart the question of Jammu and Kashmir. There is a certain constitutional position there, nowhere else.

16.00 hrs

Your intentions are good ; I welcome and congratulate you, but in your anxiety

[Shri G.M. Banatwalla]

to make authoritative texts available and not mere translations, you will be going in primarily for the translations of Central laws into those languages which are used as official languages in certain States so that in those States these authoritative texts can be quoted in the courts of law. This is the limited objective and this objective will therefore affect the priorities for the work. I, therefore, want to make it compulsory without leaving and loophole whatsoever. I want it to be made statutorily compulsory that authoritative texts should be made available in all the languages mentioned in the 8th Schedule so that no language like Urdu may get neglected and may hang in the balance. That is the only apprehension.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : I appreciate the sentiments expressed by Shri Banatwalla, but I have explained to him the difficulties to accept his amendment. But we will definitely keep in mind the question of Urdu.

I appreciate his sentiments and can assure him that Urdu language will not be neglected in this regard as it is one of the languages included in the 8th Schedule.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is already 6 O'clock. We would complete this Bill and then take up half-an-hour discussion. I hope the House agrees with it.

MANY HON. MEMBERS : Yes, yes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Banatwalla.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : I appreciate this assurance. Urdu should not be neglected because of technicalities. In view of the assurance, I seek leave of the House to withdraw my amendment.

*Amendment No. 1 was, by leave,
withdrawn.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Clause 4 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

Clause 1 (Short title)

Amendment made :

Page 1, line 4—

for "1987" substitute "1988"(2)

[Shri Chintamani Panigrahi]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

*Clause 1 as amended, was added to
the Bill*

Enacting formula

Amendment made :

Page 1, line 1—

for "Thirty-eighth" substitute

"Thirty-ninth"(1)

[Shri Chintamani Panigrahi]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Enacting Formula, as amended, stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

*The Enacting Formula, as amended,
was added to the Bill.*

The Title was added to the Bill.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : I beg to move :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed".

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed".

The motion was adopted.

18.05 hrs.

HALF AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

[English]

Price Fixation of Sugarcane in
Uttar Pradesh

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We will now take up Half-an-hour Discussion. Shri Ram Nagina Mishra.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA (Salempur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, before I start, I consider it my duty to express my thanks to the Hon. Speaker, through you, for allowing a discussion in the Supreme House of the country on the disparity in the fixation of price sugarcane for the farmers of eastern and western Uttar Pradesh. You have asked me to be brief, so I will be brief in my submission. I will present some solid facts before the hon. Minister in the hope that problems of sugarcane growers of eastern U.P. will be looked into sympathetically by the Government. Earlier, the hon. Minister had said that the price fixation of sugarcane is the State subject, the State Governments are to decide about it. We have no objection to it. My submission is a kind of petition for justice. There are 104 Sugar Mills in Eastern, Central and Western regions of Uttar Pradesh 23 Sugar Factories are located in Western region, 39 in Central region and the rest 42 in Eastern region. In all there are 104 mills. Out of these, 62 buy sugarcane at the rate of Rs. 27 per quintal and remaining 42 at Rs. 26.50 per quintal. Why so ?

If the price is being paid on the basis of recovery, then I would like to submit in this context—these too are official figures, right now I have with me the report of Western region upto 7th May—that the recovery in respect of 23 sugar mills of Western region is 8.31 per cent while the recovery in the mills in Central region is 8.86 per cent. Comparative figure in respect of mills in Eastern region is 8.90. Thus, the recovery percentage in 42 factories is 8.90, in 39 factories it is 8.86 and in 23 factories, it is 8.31. But the price being paid to the farmers is Rs. 27 per quintal in Western region and Rs. 26.50 per quintal in my area. Is this called justice ? If I am wrong, the hon. Minister

may kindly correct me during the course of his reply. I would like to submit that right now you are holding the top most position in this august House, but will such an injustice continue to be committed against the farmers ?

Recently on 20th, the Hon. Prime Minister whole-heartedly praised the farmers of eastern Uttar Pradesh at a big rally of farmers in Lucknow. He stated that the farmer of eastern Uttar Pradesh is now working hard as compared to the past and is producing more and more of foodgrains, sugarcane and all other commodities. When farmers returned home after attending the Prime Minister's rally, they were hopeful that since Hon. Prime Minister was happy with their performance and since he is occupying the highest office of the land, he will definitely do justice to them by removing disparity in the price of sugarcane. With this hope, a resolution was moved. I want to say that there is no justification in paying Rs. 26.50 to the farmers of eastern U.P. when recovery of their sugarcane is 8.90 while on the other hand, Rs. 27 are being paid for sugarcane linked to recovery of 8.31 and 8.86.

My second submission is that out of 104 factories, 24 factories are old and have crushing capacity of less than 1200 tonnes. Incidentally, out of these 24, only 4 factories—2 in the Western and 2 in the Central region—are located outside the eastern region and the rest 20 sugar factories are all in the eastern region. Out of 42 factories in the eastern region, 20 have less than 1200 tonnes of crushing capacity, but now their recovery is good. On the recommendations of the experts, the Government of India has been paying for quite sometime Rs. 26 extra on levy sugar to such small factories whose crushing capacity is less than 1200 tonnes so as to meet the high cost of production. I do not know who is the expert on whose recommendation the Government withdrew this subsidy of Rs. 26/-. The farmers of eastern region only were affected by this decision. I would like to tell the hon. Minister to get all this analysed in order to judge whether injustice has been done to them or not. This decision will affect them to such an extent that the future of the farmer,

[Shri Ram Nagin Mishra]

belonging to the eastern region would be bleak, their economic condition would weaken and it will not be possible for them to march forward any more. That is why I am telling the hon. Minister that injustice has been done to them, Please do not deprive them of those facilities which were given to them in the past.

I have one more submission to make. Perhaps there is no restriction on Gur and Khandsari. A new problem has cropped up. This year the production of sugar is much higher than that of last year in Uttar Pradesh and in the country as a whole. What is the position today in Mujaffarnagar, Bulandshahar and in the east? The farmers are apprehensive whether their sugarcane would be crushed or not. There were thousand of crushers in western Uttar Pradesh which are not running today. Prior to this, 30-40% of this sugarcane used to go to the Mills and the rest used to go to Kolhus and crushers, but sugarcane is not going to kolhus and crushers today. Sugarcane is still standing in the fields and the farmers have the apprehension that if the kolhus and crushers do not run, their sugarcane would remain there in the fields. The Government encourages small scale industries and since this is also a small scale industry, the Government should do something for them also. I would like to submit to the hon. Minister that he should consult the experts in this regard. If the khandsari units and kolhus are closed down, then farmers will have to face great problems and it will not be possible to crush the entire sugarcane.

Sir, I come from Deoria district. There are no sugarcane crushers there but *kolhus* are there in a large number. When I visited my constituency, I came to know that the police officers take Rs five hundreds to one thousand as bribe to let the truck go out from that area. As a result, all *kolhus* of that area have been closed down. This is a new problem. I would like to request the hon. Minister to publicise through radio and newspapers that there is no ban on making Gur and whoever takes bribe is violating the law. District Magistrate should be issued instructions in this regard. It is causing great harm to the farmers and bringing a bad

name to the Government. If there is any ban on making Gur, then I would like to submit that no such ban should be imposed on Gur. In spite of this, if a ban is imposed, then it will not be in the interest of farmers.

Government imports sugar and spend a lot of foreign exchange in the process. Some persons say that if we compare the prices of sugar, gur and khandsari with the prices of other commodities, it will become clear that products made from sugarcane are much cheaper in the country. The rise in the price of Gur or Sugar or very small as compared to the price rise in other items. Government imports sugar so as to make it available to the consumers at cheaper rates.

But this does not happen. I have to make another submission. The sugar mills have been set up in such areas where sugarcane is not grown. Due to modern technology, production of sugarcane is increasing day by day. There is no much sugarcane today in Mujaffarnagar, Meerut, Gorakhpur and Deoria that it is not possible for the existing sugar mills to crush such a huge quantity of sugarcane. Sir, I would like to put forward two demands. The first is that more and more licences should be issued to set up new sugar mills. The second is that Kolhus and Khandsari units should be revived, otherwise the future of farmers would completely be in dark. I would like to request the hon. Minister that keeping in view the feelings of Hon. Prime Minister and the aspirations of farmers, the disparity in sugarcane price being paid to the farmers of Eastern and Western U.P. should be removed and the farmers of east should also be paid Rs. 27 which the farmers of Western and Central Uttar Pradesh are getting. I wanted to press for a higher price but I am not taking up this issue right now. The Government has increased the price of sugar by 25 per cent. Due to paucity of time, only one demand which I am making is that the Government must remove the disparity in price between eastern and western region. This demand is justified and we hope that the hon. Minister will take action in this direction.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUP.

PLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in the reply to a specific supplementary question, which the hon. Member had asked through a Starred Question in this august House, I had stated that as far as the Central Government is concerned, it fixes only the Statutory Minimum Price under the Sugarcane Control Order keeping in view the recommendations of C.A.C.P. This is the minimum price, and no sugar mill can buy sugarcane below this price. But as far as the State Governments are concerned, they are competent to give a higher price and the Central Government does not interfere in it. Uttar Pradesh, about which the hon. Member has mentioned, fixed the price at Rs. 26 in the beginning but later on increased it to Rs. 26.50 in December but the price of sugarcane is Rs. 27 in Western Uttar Pradesh. As far as the Central Government is concerned, it fixes the prices on the basis of recovery but the State Governments might be keeping the geographical and other conditions in view while fixing the price of sugarcane. I do not know what considerations they have before them, but as the hon. Member has said just now, the percentage of recovery in eastern Uttar Pradesh is 8.90 while it is 8.85 or 8.86 in Western Uttar Pradesh. I am not sure about it because I do not have the figures with me. I have been told that the reason for this disparity is that the cost of production of sugar is higher in eastern Uttar Pradesh due to two reasons. The first is that the sugar mills are small and the second one is that the crushing period is very short. That is why they have kept this difference in price.

This question was raised by the hon. Member earlier also in the last session and as a follow up to the assurance given by the hon. Minister of Agriculture at that time, I apprised the Government of Uttar Pradesh of the views expressed by the hon. Member and I fully agree with the view that if the recovery rate in eastern Uttar Pradesh and Western Uttar Pradesh is the same, there should not be a disparity in the price of sugarcane. I assure the hon. member that I will again apprise the Government of Uttar Pradesh of the views of hon. member, as I have already stated that we do not interfere in this matter. This price of sugarcane which is also called

advise price is fixed by the State Governments and we do not interfere in this matter. However, since this matter has been raised by you in this House and I also know that eastern Uttar Pradesh is backward as compared to western Uttar Pradesh and hence they should get more assistance, I fully agree with the hon. Member. In this connection, maximum I can do is to convey your feelings regarding fixation of sugarcane price to the State Government of Uttar Pradesh, though we cannot direct them to do so from the Centre. I shall definitely convey this to them. I firmly believe that the Government of Uttar Pradesh represents the entire state no matter whether it is eastern, western or central parts. The State Government has to treat the entire state alike and they must have been giving equal treatment to the entire State.

Lastly, I want to make a request that you should also impress upon the Government of Uttar Pradesh that the sugar mills should be run on cooperative basis as is being done in Maharashtra. The main problem before us is that the cooperative spirit in sugar mills in north India is not as strong as is in their counterparts in Maharashtra. Such questions do not arise in Maharashtra because sugar mills are run there through cooperatives. If mills in Uttar Pradesh are also run on similar lines, such question would not arise there also. In Maharashtra they have fixed a procurement price for sugarcane. They purchase sugarcane at this price and produce sugar. After deducting the cost of production of sugar, the left over sum is distributed among the producers. If the mills in north India are also run on the same lines, this question of discrimination would not arise.

So far as the rate of recovery is concerned, since you come from Uttar Pradesh, I would like to tell you that you have to impress upon the Government of Uttar Pradesh to grow high yielding varieties of sugarcane in the State. Yield of sugarcane in Uttar Pradesh is 49.01 tonnes per hectare whereas it is 89.38 tonnes in Maharashtra and 107.96 tonnes in Tamilnadu. All that I would like to tell you is that you should strive hard to grow

[Shri Sukh Ram]

high yielding varieties of sugarcane there so that yield per hectare may increase. If yield per hectare increases in the state, the producer will get a higher price. Sugarcane production per hectare in your State is less than that in other States. You have to take steps to improve it. I feel that the Government of Uttar Pradesh must have been striving for it.

Since your question is limited in nature and I also respect your feelings, I shall see that your views are conveyed to the Government of Uttar Pradesh. You should also endeavour to increase the yield per hectare. If, as pointed out by you, there is no difference in recovery rate in eastern and western Uttar Pradesh, then your point is well taken that there should not be any difference in price.

With these words, I feel that the hon. Member must have been satisfied. While appreciating our legal difficulties, I hope he will impress upon the U.P. Government in this regard. Of course, we shall also try at our level.

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA : You must issue directive about gur. We are facing a lot of difficulty in our area.

SHRI SUKH RAM : You have raised the question of gur and khandsari. The Central Government has no control over it. It is the State Government that controls gur and khandsari. So far as the question of fixing the price of khandsari is concerned, it comes under the jurisdiction of the State Governments. They can also fix price after getting approval from the Central Government. But as per information available, price of these items has not been fixed by any State except Andhra Pradesh. You have just now mentioned that restrictions have been imposed on gur; this also comes under the jurisdiction of the State Government. The State Government only must have imposed restrictions.

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA : They have not imposed restrictions.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SUKH RAM : So far as I have understood your point, neither the State Government nor the Central Government have imposed restrictions on it. Why then do the police stop them ? We shall try to obtain information in this respect from the State Government. If the restrictions have been imposed by the State Government, you may raise this question there also. (Interruptions).

Mr. Deputy Speaker, the question of the hon. Member was limited to that only and I feel that he must have been satisfied.

DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI (Khalilabad) : Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has said very tactfully that this is a State subject. Undoubtedly, when the Constitution was framed, it was clearly stated therein that the subjects like Education, Irrigation, Food and Civil Supply etc. would come under the purview of the State Governments. But this supreme Parliament should see in what fields the State Governments are unable to work properly, where public interests are not being served and should arrange to bring such subjects under the concurrent lists. The Central Government have made laws in similar situations and have ensured their implementation by all State Governments. Therefore, if the poor farmers suffer loss, then the hon. Minister cannot shirk the responsibility simply by saying that it is a state subject. Parliament is a sovereign body and if irregularity takes place in any state, the Parliament should make laws courageously to check it in order to benefit crores of farmers and the State Government should be warned against such irregularities.

This I said in response to the hon. Minister's reply. I have some other points also to raise. Deputy Speaker, Sir, long ago, a primary school teacher had composed a poem during the British period. We are villagers and we find that the poem is as much relevant even today as it was in the pre-independence days :—

“Tanke rakta undel dihan, nisdin
mauton se khel kham Ganna se
Tab gur kar paeen, waha sab chali
gave lagani mein,

Sab kahat bahaar kisani mein”.

A crop takes a period of one year to be ready for harvest. A farmer has to face many difficulties in producing sugarcane. He has to work hard in winter, summer and in rainy season. Then only he is able to grow sugarcane, while two or three crops other than sugarcane are raised in the same period. I would like to draw your attention to the fact that nowhere in the world or in India you will find an example whereby a commodity is sold today and its price is realised after four years. The poor farmer puts his body and soul together in producing sugarcane. But he does not get cash payment when he sells his sugarcane. The slips that are issued are not encashed even after two years and the poor farmer is forced to sell the hundred rupee slip at rupees seventy to the middlemen and capitalists. The whole country knows how the poor is exploited. I would like to say whether it is a matter related to the State Government, Municipality or Panchayat, it involves crores of farmers of India who are not paid their dues for as long a period as two years even after working hard throughout the year and investing all that they have. I want that immediate payments should be arranged. The payment should be made immediately after sugarcane is weighed. If our law in this regard is not strong enough, new laws should be enacted. The duty of our Government is to safeguard their interests and it is in consonance with the orders of our Hon. Prime Minister. The pertinent issue relating to the farmers producing sugarcane is that even today arrears amounting to crores of rupees due to the farmers are outstanding against mill-owners. The mill-owners are not making payments despite all effects. I would once again request the hon. Minister to use his good offices to see that payments of the arrears due to the farmers are made as early as possible. The Central Govt. should make arrangements for immediate payments of the slips which are pending for two to three years or else the taxes should not be taken from. Just now you have said that the per hectare production of sugarcane in Eastern U.P. is less in comparison to Maharashtra and Tamilnadu. The reason for that is non-availability of new technology. They are short of capital and

resources and are facing similar other problems. The pyrilla attack during the last three years has caused wilt in the sugarcane crop. I have time and again submitted to the Central Government that the farmers are perplexed and, therefore, the Government should arrange arrival-spraying of insecticides in their area because there is no other alternative to save the crop. But they have not come forward for help. Sugarcane is a commercial crop. When in reply to the questions relating to heavy losses in public undertakings, the Government says that the objective of the Government is to serve the people and not earn profits, then I would like to make a forceful demand to the Central Government that it must come forward for their help if the State Government is not in a position to help them. The hon. Minister has said that the Central Government fixes the statutory price. The Central Government has fixed Rs. 18.50 as the statutory price of sugarcane linked to a recovery of 8.5 per cent. I do not understand the arithmetic or formula of fixing Rs. 18.50 as the price when the farmers say that even Rs. 27 is unremunerative. It is causing them huge loss and as a result they will have to stop growing sugarcane. If the State Governments start giving the minimum statutory price then nobody will sow sugarcane in the country. The sugarcane growers do not get a remunerative price due to this minimum statutory price. Will the Central Government review it? Under-weighing of sugarcane poses another problem to the farmers. Under-weighing is a very important issue. Will you provide the poor farmer a safeguard against this increasing malpractice of under-weighing?

[English]

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, in the budget speech made by the hon. Finance Minister on 29th February 1988, he assured the House that the cooperative movement in this country is going to be strengthened in the future. I want to put one or two questions now. Ultimately the questions boil down to statutory prices and administered prices. As far as the Central Government is concerned, they are concerned with the statutory prices. But if the statutory prices in reality have no

[Shri Shantaram Naik]

meaning in practice, then I would like to know what is the basis under which statutory prices are fixed and what ultimately it is of use in practice to the agriculturists.

Secondly, the hon. Member in the last Session had raised the issue and a reply was given and thereafter, as you have said, the Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies had intimated the matter to the State Government expressing whatever feelings Misraji had stated. Now, to that letter what was the reply received from the State Government of U.P. whether you have at all received any reply and if so, what were answers with respect to the question raised by him. This question has not been answered.

Thirdly, as far as sugar is concerned, we are importing a lot of sugar to meet country's demand when there is shortage of sugar or even otherwise. Now, I would like to know whether you, as a guide to the consumers and the Ministry which looks after the consumers' interest, would appeal to all sections of society in the country to reduce the consumption of sugar at a particular stage. For instance, for a cup of tea we add two spoon full of sugar. But it is not absolutely necessary to take that much quantity of sugar. You will realise that it is not very essential. So, as you do in the case petrol and other fuel consumption to reduce or restrict consumption of petrol and crude oil, I would request you whether you will at least ask the consumers in the case of sugar also so that import of sugar is not done and save the valuable foreign exchange.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO (Vijayawada) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, through you I want to put one or two important questions to the hon. Minister. Sir, on 23rd February, when this question was discussed in this House, I expressed the view that the answer given to part (c) of the question that increase in the retail price of levy sugar by Rs. 25 per quintal is primarily the result of increase in the statutory minimum price of sugarcane and the manufacturing cost of sugar is quite far from truth. Sir, earlier this statutory minimum price was Rs. 17 and later it was enhanced to Rs. 18 per quintal and

keeping in view the drought conditions and the natural calamities that have taken place in the country, they have increased it by 50 paise more per quintal. I would point out to the Minister that in view of this, several changes have taken place. The levy sugar price is increased by Rs. 25 per quintal, that is, for every bag of sugar the Government has permitted increase of Rs. 25. In fact, earlier the sugar factories were to give 65 bags of sugar produced under levy quota and they are free to sell only 35 bags in the free sale market. That was the ratio for quite a long time and only a few months ago, that is, in the last season, this ratio of 65 : 35 was changed to 50 : 50. That means, every factory can sell 15 bags additionally in the free market thereby getting additional profits to the management.

Sir, the price of molasses was controlled by the Government. It was only Rs. 60 per tonne a year and the Government had enhanced it in October 1986 to Rs. 120. Sir, all these several measures were taken by the Government. Because of this, the factories are permitted to take additional huge profits. Now, is it not the responsibility of the Government to see that these profits are passed on the farmers? Only today the hon. Prime Minister was telling that this Government is bent upon protecting the genuine interest of the farmer. If that is the case, Sir, naturally if you work out all these things, definitely the statutory minimum price of sugarcane at 8.5 recovery should be more than Rs. 19 and odd, Rs. 19.20 P or Rs. 19.50 P. In fact even the Indian Sugarmills Association has suggested to the Government to enhance this statutory minimum price to Rs. 19.50 P. And while that is the case, the Government has increased it to Rs. 18.50 P. Sir, unfortunately the whole trouble is with the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices. As my friend, Mr. Chandra Sekhar Tripathi has told, now the whole question is, in U.P. it is Rs. 26.50 P., in Tamil Nadu it is Rs. 25, and in Haryana it ranges from Rs. 28 to Rs. 32, and in Maharashtra the first advanced price is Rs. 240 per tonne and latter they will give two or three instalments. Sir, while

that is the case, what is the rationale in fixing Rs. 18.50 P. by this Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices ? The irony is—because, Sir, you are also a friend of the farmer, I would like to quote only this much from page 10 of the report of the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices :

“The prices of fertiliser and diesel oil were raised in January-February 1986. Apart from the changes in the administered prices of these inputs, the wages of agricultural labour have also shown perceptible increase in most of the States. The impact of upward revision in the prices of fertiliser, diesel oil and that of increase in the wages on the cost of production of sugarcane would be to raise it by about 40 to 50 paise per quintal in different States.”

Sir, does it mean that the cost of cane cultivation per acre increased by only Rs. 120/- ? You know the transport cost of tractors has increased so much and the harvesting charges per tonne is nearly Rs. 10 more. The agricultural labour are demanding this because the cost of living has gone up and the prices of essential commodities have gone up, they are charging higher rates and the farmer has to bear it because he cannot keep the crop in his land because he will lose very heavily. The same Agricultural Costs and Prices Commission on page 8 has recommended :

“The Commission suggests that the State Governments should not enhance the level of State advised prices further.”

The Commission wants that the State Government should not enhance the State advised prices, but the factory owners can get huge profits in crores of rupees into their pockets. Sir, this is the attitude of the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices towards the cane growers of this country. In these circumstances, Sir, my only request is that it is a happy sign that my friend, Mr. Shantaram Naik has suggested that the Government should discourage sugar consumption. It is quite low and very recently after 1981, the consumption of sugar has increased. It

is to a bad sign. In fact, the Government should welcome it. And the consumption has increased by 55%, In these circumstances, my question to the hon. Minister is, in view of the fact that the whole policy of the Government is to protect the interests of the farmers, and in view of the points which I have brought to their notice, will the Government kindly reconsider and announce at least Rs. 20 per quintal of cane as statutory minimum price to really protect the interests of the cane growers.

The other important point which Dr. Tripathi has raised is under-weighment of cane in the weighing centre in U.P. A lot of corruption is going on, and the poor farmers who cannot grease the palm of the people who are working in the weighing centre are cheated by underweighment which lead to huge losses to the growers. In these circumstances, I ask the Minister through you, will the Government take into consideration all these things and all these factors which the Government themselves have provided. It is not that the canegrowers or the consumers but the Government themselves have created so many facilities to the factory owners. Will the Government enhance the statutory minimum price to Rs. 20/- ? Already Indian Sugar Mills Association is giving Rs. 19.50. What we are asking is Rs. 20 per quintal of cane which should be announced. Already the crushing season is going on. Your immediate announcement will help the canegrowers to get a better price from the factories. The State Governments would also enhance the State administered prices accordingly. You will be doing a lot of justice as well as help to the farmers.

SHRI ANAND SINGH (Gonda) : Sir, I want to ask the Minister one question...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This is not allowed.

SHRI ANAND SINGH : The factories ... (Interruptions). **

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is not like that. I cannot allow.

(Interruptions) **

**Not recorded.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Whatever he says would not go on record. I am sorry, I cannot allow.

The hon. Minister.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SUKH RAM : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, first, I would like to reply to the question raised by hon. Shri Mishra. The ex-factory differential levy of Rs. 26 was recommended by a high level committee. This recommendation was made only in regard to those factories which have crushing capacity of 1250 tonnes and which were established before 1.10.1955 so that they could become viable. But in the review which was conducted recently, it was found that some factories have made it a source of income and that is why a notice was issued in advance that this would be discontinued from this year.

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA : The cost of production of the factories with 1250 tonnes crushing capacity was higher and, therefore, that report is not correct. You should get an inquiry conducted in this regard.

SHRI SUKH RAM : Instead of utilising this benefit to make the factories efficient and viable and to strengthen them, they have made it a source of their personal income. This we came to know from the review. That is why we took this step.

One question raised by that side is that if the State Governments do not function properly and there are complaints, the Central Government should intervene. I think the hon. Member has been a Member here for a long time and knows as to what powers are enjoyed by the Centre and the States. Moreover, these are clearly spelt out in our constitution and we always follow it. Accordingly, the Centre never interferes in matters which fall within the jurisdiction of States. Therefore, whatever falls within the jurisdiction of the States, have to be dealt by the States only. You have raised this question here although it comes under the jurisdiction of the State Government. We have listened to you but as I have stated, we shall take it up with the State Government.

So far as payments are concerned, on the one hand, there are the sugarcane growers, on the other, we have the sugar mills and finally, we have the consumers. We have to keep in mind the interests of all of them and have to strike a balance. Hence, we are not thinking of one section only. Regarding statutory price, I have already stated that there are two Expert Bodies, the C.A.C.P. and the B.I.C.P. (Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices) on the recommendations of which these prices have been fixed. As regards C.A.C.P., it is concerned with the cost of cane cultivation. The cost of cane cultivation and the cost of the inputs used are taken into consideration while recommending the price of sugarcane to the Government. The price given to the farmers includes certain amount over and above these costs, which gives them some profits and work in the form of incentive. For example, Rs. 17 per quintal was fixed last year but was increased to Rs. 18.50 per quintal this year. It has been fixed at Rs. 19 per quintal for the next year. This is done so that the farmers may not face any difficulty in marketing their produce and may get encouragement as well. They are aware that they will be getting the statutory minimum price but as I have stated, the State Governments enhance the minimum price payable to farmers. We do not intervene in that matter but so far as the question of levy sugar is concerned, B.I.C.P. prepares the schedule and accordingly, after taking S.M.P. into consideration, the price of levy sugar is fixed. You have stated that it should be Rs. 19 or Rs. 20. State Governments are giving more than that. There is one more point to be considered. Suppose the price of sugarcane is increased and as per your own complaint, the mill owners do not pay the price of sugarcane in cash, and as a result, the farmers suffer. We have the sugarcane control order in this regard. One provision in that is that the mill owners have to pay the price of sugarcane within 14 days of its supply. After 14 days if they do not make the overdue payments, they will have to pay an interest at the rate of 15 per cent. This is the rule. But this rule has to be implemented by the

State Government. We direct the State Governments from time to time to intervene. But if the State increases the State Advised Price, it will become difficult for the mill owners to produce sugar and arrears will go on accumulating. You yourself have stated that many mills have not paid their arrears.

In this connection, I want to inform you that so far as the year 1987-88 is concerned, out of the arrears of Rs. 969.21 crores, Rs. 776.32 crores were paid and Rs. 192.89 crores are still outstanding which works out to 19.9 per cent. This information relates to the period upto 31st January, 1988.

SHRI ANAND SINGH : Do these figures relate to Uttar Pradesh or some other State ?

SHRI SUKH RAM : The percentage in respect of Western Uttar Pradesh for the year 1986-87 is 8.4, for Central U.P. it is 14.7. The corresponding figures for 1987-88 in respect of Eastern U.P. and Western U.P. are 23.4 and 17.0 respectively.

You may have noticed that the arrears have declined this year. As you are aware, we have increased the quota of levy sugar. Earlier we had increased the percentage of sugar under free sale and reduced the percentage of levy sugar. It was 45 per cent earlier. Now it has been made 50:50. This ratio is effective from last year. In this connection one more point to be kept in view is that despite increasing free sale sugar by 5 per cent and decreasing levy sugar to the same extent, the quota which stood at 425 grams per head, has not been reduced. Before February 1987, 3.13 lakh tonnes of sugar was released for this purpose and now it has been increased to 3.32 lakh tonnes. This is based on the total population of this country as on 1-10-1986. There would have been substance in the hon. Member's complaint had we reduced the quota of levy sugar. We enhance the quota according to the increase in population every year. If you want, I can give the figures as well. There was a 5.9 per cent increase in 1985-86, 4.8 per cent increase in 1986-87 and despite the drought and flood situation in 1987-88, there has been an estimated increase of

2.8 per cent. It may increase even further in future. Thus, we can say that we have increased the quota from time to time. We have tried to ensure that the sugar mills run properly and remain viable.

You may have seen that since the past two or two and a half years, sugar has selling at Rs. 6 or Rs. 7 per kg. in the open market although the prices of all other essential commodities have gone up. As regards the amount of sugar which we release every month, we do so with the intention of ensuring that the price of retail sugar in the open market remains stable and the consumers do not have to pay more. Our main concern is the poorer sections of the society, including the small and marginal farmers which constitute 76 per cent of our population.

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA : The people living in the urban areas are able to get this sugar but the same is not available to the people living in the rural areas.

SHRI SUKH RAM : It is the duty of the State Governments to look after the functioning of the Public Distribution System. They should ensure that it functions properly. As it is, we also write to them from time to time and hold discussion in this regard. You may have noticed that we have increased the price by 25 paise recently. This small hike had become necessary because we had to raise the S.M.P. from Rs. 17 to Rs. 18.50 per quintal.

19.00 hrs

So far as molasses is concerned, it is true that its price has doubled. From Rs. 60 per tonne it has gone upto Rs. 120 per tonne. However, if we look at the entire cost schedule, as recommended by the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices and other Expert Bodies, we will notice that consumers also benefit by 2 paise per kilo and it is not that the sugar mills alone have gained by this hike. The cost schedule is also considered while fixing the prices.

Just now Shri Shantaram raised the question of import of sugar. This is a delicate issue and our policy in this matter, in fact in every sphere, is that of self-

[Shri Sukh Ram]

reliance. We want to be self-reliant in the field of agriculture and accordingly we do not want to import at all. But when we are faced with natural calamities, for example, the unprecedented drought and floods which we are facing this year, we have shortfalls in production. If our production is not adequate, we will not be able to supply levy sugar in required quantities and as a consequence, the price of sugar in the open market will increase steeply. Hence, our effort is to ensure that sugar is available in the rural as well as urban areas without any difficulty and at a reasonable price. We are not happy to import but we do so to maintain the price level.

In the end, I want to submit that in our present Budget, we have paid attention to every section of society—agricultural, industrial or the consumers—and interests of all these sections have been protected.

So far as the Congress Government is concerned, you are aware that it accords maximum benefits to agriculture and the interests of the farmers are its prime concern all the time and, therefore, a number of appropriate steps have been taken in this regard. All classes are represented here and this Government is committed to the welfare of all of them and we have achieved success in this endeavour.

I think, all the issues which you have raised have been clarified.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House stands adjourned to meet at 11.00 A.M. on 7th March.

19.03 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till
Eleven of the Clock on Monday,
March 7, 1988/Phalguna 17, 1909
(Saka)*